

Licking Valley Courier

Subscription, \$1.50 a year

Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

Always in Advance

VOLUME 25, NO. 49

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935

WHOLE NUMBER 1291

AMERICAN LEGION NEWS

At the special meeting of Holly Coffee post held on Saturday, June 22, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: commander, Richard M. Adkins; first vice commander, L. L. Williams; second vice commander, Autie Lewis; adjutant, J. Blaine Nickell; sergeant at arms, Joseph D. Allen; finance officer, Roland Stacy; historian, Robert L. Patrick; chaplain, Coliza Helton; child welfare officer, Geo. S. Owsley.

These officers are expecting your cooperation and your whole hearted interest this coming year. We had 107 members this year when we should have had at least 250. Those of you who are expecting the Legion to help you fight your battles for your rights should certainly support the Legion with your membership. Make up your mind now to join the Legion in 1935. We will begin collecting 1936 dues at the October meeting. At least 100 men should join at that time and start the year off right and make this next year the biggest in the history of the post.

Saturday, July 6, is the next regular meeting time of the post. We will meet at the courthouse at 1 p.m. Be there and do your share in keeping up interest and enthusiasm among the members of the post. Start the new officers out right.

What about that post home we were talking about building so that all of you fellows will have a place to visit and to while away the time while you are in town? We want to build that this year.

Don't forget the department convention at Lexington from July 21 to 24. This post should have a large representation there.

RICHARD M. ADKINS, Com.

4-H Club Meets

The 4-H club of Consolation met Friday afternoon with fifteen members present. The meeting was called to order by the secretary, Theda Briscoe, in the absence of the president.

A short, interesting program was given, as follows:

Prayer and reading of the 100th Psalm, by the leader, Mrs. Ethel C. Hart.

The Pleading Song and other club songs, led by Miss Susie Taulbee.

The business of the club included the election of a second vice president, Elwood Shockey. One new member was taken into the club.

An interesting and educational demonstration on the control of the Mexican beetle was given by Theda Briscoe, Wilma Clay Cecil, and Anna Lee Coomes.

A good spirit was shown throughout the playing of several games.

The meeting adjourned after a talk from the county agent concerning the projects and attending the camp at Quicksand. He complimented our club very highly, and we feel that with the cooperation of every parent and member of our club we are on our way to better club work in this county.

CHAS. EDW. CECIL, Reporter.

Friendly Friday Nighters

The home of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Gullett was the scene of a delightful party given in honor of the Friendly Friday Nighters last Friday night from 7:30 to 10 p.m. Miss Myrtle Gullett was the charming hostess of the enjoyable occasion. Mr. J. Clyde Wheeler conducted the games in a lively and interesting manner. The evening was filled by a series of games, dancing, and the singing of old, familiar, popular, and folk songs. Refreshments were served by the hostess. Present were Misses Georgia Caskey, Alma Craft, Marcella McKenzie, Carolyn Elam, Ethel Elam, Ruth McKenzie, Elvora Faulkner, Lurline Reed, Louise Wells, Myrtle Gullett, Ivis Whitt, Ella Turner, Virginia Nickell, Sally Pelfrey, Helen Price, Mildred Nickell, Ella Ruth Childers, Lucile Nickell, Margaret Nickell, Mildred Whitt, Olive Fannin, and Betty Carter. Messrs. Ted Elkins, Ralph Gullett, William Childers, Delbert Price, Ansel Fugett, Charles Price, Samuel May, Earle Pelfrey, Charles Gullett, Sherman McKenzie, Herman Nickell, Henry Stacy, Harold Caskey, Johnny McKenzie, J. Clyde Wheeler; Mrs. Jessie Gevedon, Mrs. Dorothy Mathis, and little Doris K. Mathis.

Summering in East

R. M. Oakley left here Friday for Morehead, and from there on Monday for New Britain, Connecticut, where he will spend the summer with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Schreiber.

DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL

Beginning next Monday, July 8, a Daily Vacation Bible school will be held at the Baptist church in West Liberty for all the children of the community.

The school will continue for only two weeks, so the way to benefit from it is to start in the very first day. As the name implies, the object of the school is to teach the Bible. The school will be graded by various age groups from 3 to 17 years.

Parents of all denominations and of no denomination are invited and urged to send their children to this school. The children will all have a good time together and they will be taught as much of the Bible as possible in this short vacation term of school.

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

June 1, Frank Pennington, Ophir, and Eliza Helton, Ophir.

June 1, Earl Wilson, Demand, and Kathleen Oldfield, Rexville.

June 3, Woodrow Jenkins, Ever, and Polly E. Daniel, Mima.

June 6, Ronald George, Moon, and Oshie Cox, Moon.

June 8, Donald H. Caskey, Lenox, and Martha Estelle Davis, West Liberty.

June 19, Leonard Debeard, Malone, and Belle Roe, Malone.

June 19, Harvey Wallin, Waverly, O., and Celina Cox, Moon, Ky.

June 23, D. H. Stapp, Mt. Sterling, and Gladys Nickell, West Liberty.

June 26, Robert Oney, Holliday, and Merlin Salyer, Holliday.

June 26, Noah J. Wells, E. n, and Ida B. Lawson, Ebon.

June 27, Sherman Helton, Matthew, and Mae Hartsock, Matthew.

June 28, James C. Helton, White Oak, and Sula Blevins, Holliday.

June 29, Walter Gullett, Florress, and Easter Smith Williams, Florress.

June 29, Elmer L. Whitt, Wrigley, and Dessie Perry, Wrigley.

June 29, Raymond Arnett, Salvysville, and Peggy Adams, Lickburg.

NEW BEAUTY SHOP

The Howard and Gullett Beauty Shoppe, located on Main street, will have its opening day July 5. A demonstrator from Chicago will work with us two days, July 5 and 6. Come in and take advantage of our prices. A new La Nova Wave, four operators at your service, \$3 up to \$10. Curls, waves and combinations. Don't fail to see our new, complete line of cosmetics.

OPHIR

July 1.—Mrs. J. C. Hill, who had been in the Daniels hospital under an operation for Payer's disease, returned home Saturday. Her many friends are hoping for her a quick recovery.

Creed Rowland Sr. is in the Daniels hospital at Paintsville for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Dawson of Nolan, W. Va., have been visiting relatives and friends here and at Mima.

Edmond Burchett of Nolan, W. Va., visited his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Burchett, the past week.

Dewey Rowland, Thurman Cox, and James Cox, of this place, attended church Sunday at Middlefork.

Farmers of this section are busy with their crops.

LIBERTY ROAD

July 1.—Jim W. Combs and family, of Hazard, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Evans and friends here the week end.

Miss Nancy Elam left today to attend the 4-H conference held at the Quicksand experiment station.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Hale of Morehead visited home folks over the week end.

Miss Gladys Short spent Saturday night with Miss Daisy Brooks of Bearwallow.

Miss Carrie Combs of West Liberty was a pleasant caller in this community Sunday afternoon.

The following persons attended the funeral and burial of Louis Henry at Index on Sunday: Misses Belle, Jane, Louise, and Pauline Evans and Messrs. Ballard Evans, W. T. Phillips, Bascom Elam, and Henry Short.

Mrs. Bristol Combs returned home Wednesday after a week's visit with home folks at Diablock.

Willard Evans of Jackson visited home folks the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Goady and little daughter and Mrs. Rebekah Adams, of Middletown, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hale the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bays of Blue Diamond were here Sunday looking over their farm.

SUNSHINE

Uncle Sam Will Bury Gold

A cube of gold, about the size of a two and a half story house, represents the \$9,000,000,000 of precious metal round which spectacular precautions are now being taken for national safe-keeping.

An isolated army post at Fort Knox is to be the site for a modern fairy tale strong box, in which a good share of the nation's metallic reserve is to be buried. It will be guarded by every device known to the ingenuity of the most up to date chemistry and metallurgy, by the modern equivalent of what the old Aladdin's lamp stories described as dragons and gnomes.

The hurried construction of a subterranean vault at the army post, 30 miles outside Louisville, has been authorized, but the plans have not yet been approved, the treasury department said June 29. At this "gold storage plant" about the same amount of gold will ultimately be placed underground as is now kept in the other inland gold reserve base at Denver, Colo. A mechanized cavalry unit of the army is stationed at Fort Knox, which will be handy if anyone should attempt to tamper with the gold supply.

The decision to set up an inland gold concentration point really began with new world gold financial policies. Previously gold circulated from hand to hand; now it is all going back underground; into the earth from

which it came. No one will see it any more, no one will use it; pieces of paper called money, which are not payable in gold, will take its place in the trade centers, and yet it will be piled there as the theoretical base of the whole fiscal system.

The vault will be surrounded by an air space, on all sides and below, so that guards can patrol about it and beneath it. It will be supported within its exterior underground vault by metal pillars.

The actual storage vault itself will be made of a complicated intermixture of steel and concrete. Outside, there will be a layer of chilled, cast-iron plates, while inside will be concrete interlaced with steel webbing. Walls will be three or four feet thick, about the width of a medieval fortress. A very elaborate time-lock door will give the only entrance. One million dollars worth of gold weighs about a ton, so that 900 tons represents America's whole present gold supply. This would be in added in a cube 34x34x34 feet. The new storage vault will probably hold a large fraction of this total.

All these precautions will be taken for a yellow substance that is neither suitable for clothing nor food, and that is mined at infinite labor by the hand of man from underground only that it may go back underground again with infinite labor of man to protect it.—Christian Science Monitor.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Mrs. Henry Cole planned, with the assistance of her daughter Nell and her fine cooks, to make her husband's fifty-fifth birthday a red letter day to be long remembered. Accordingly their six o'clock dinner Monday, July 1, was unusual as to quality and appearance.

Guests were W. M. Gardner, J. L. Blair, C. P. Henry, Earl Price, and C. K. Stacy. Mr. Cole was completely surprised when his friends walked in on him. He is appreciative of his wife's culinary ability and was not ignorant of the fact that these friends are epicures, but when they all took the same notion at the same time it just dawned on him that he had a birthday.

When the beautiful cake with 55 candles appeared it was just too much for Mr. Cole's equilibrium. All he needed to make the occasion complete was the presence of his sick daughter. Mrs. C. W. Mathis, his son Robert, and their families.

May Mr. Cole enjoy many more happy birthdays with his family.

Camping at Mussel Shoals

A bunch of the younger set went on a camping trip to Mussel Shoals, Stanley Caskey of Neal Valley took them in his truck Monday and drove back for them yesterday. All returned safely home in the afternoon. Those who made up the party were Misses Ruth McKenzie, Ethel Elam, Virginia and Lucile Nickell, Helen Jean Cox, Marcella McKenzie, Georgia Mae Caskey, Carolyn Elam, Eleanor Faulkner, Virginia May, and Wilma Harper. Miss Floris Cox went as chaperon. Bernard Lacy and Wendell Nickell were camp makers and life preservers. The campers picnicked, fished, got plenty of frogs, went boating and swimming.

Their provisions were replenished by visitors from home. Thus they had plenty to eat, a good time, and got a coat of tan. Mrs. Andy Stacy, Isabelle Caskey, and Betty Jean Nickell spent a day with the picnickers. Billy Reed, Robert Caskey, Herman Nickell, Homer Craft, Danzil Fannin, and Sherman McKenzie spent a day and a night with the campers.

LICKING RIVER

July 1.—Cummings and Woodrow Fugate, of Grassy, were Sunday guests of Mildred and Woodrow Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay McKenzie and daughters Mabel and Stella, of Morehead, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Victor McKenzie.

Mrs. J. B. Wells visited today her father, Jake Henry, at Malone.

Mrs. Math Lewis and Miss Clara Lewis attended church recently at Spaw Creek and ate dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Turner.

Mrs. Melvin Wells visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Donahue, at Elmlog, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fugate attended church Sunday at Lickfork.

Golden Nell McClure of Elder is visiting relatives here.

ROWAN AND THE SALES TAX

Some considerable capital has been made of the fact that Rowan county has received more money back from the state than she has paid in. That is probably true. The excess tax comes from the poor and starving people of Jefferson county, on whom the burden of paying the sales tax rests, just as the same burden rests on the poor people of Morehead and Rowan counties. We do not believe that Rowan county citizens are selfish enough to want to profit by the suffering of the poor people of Jefferson county. We do not believe that Rowan county wants its roads paved with the blood of the poverty stricken people who must pay, not a three cent tax on their food, but a tax that ranges from five to ten percent of their pitiful income.

So far as we have been able to learn the money that is sent here from the sales tax has not lessened the county tax one cent. You still pay the 20 cent road bond tax which was voted on the people when the road bonds were issued. The money coming from the sales tax cannot be used for any purpose other than to retire those bonds. It cannot be used to pay in debt. It cannot be used to take up warrants. It is set aside for one purpose only, to retire the road and bridge bonds already issued by the county. But it does not mean that you do not have to pay the twenty cent road tax you voted. That tax is to be collected and you still pay it as well as the sales tax.

We repeat, let us not pave our roads and highways with the blood of little children of Kentucky because a few politicians want the funds to carry on an over-expensive state government, creating a few more jobs for a few more friends and climbing to power over the crushed and wretched bodies of the great masses of Kentuckians.—Rowan County News.

MIDDLEFORK

July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Wiley C. Elam of Florress were week end guests of Mrs. Elam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Rowland.

Mrs. Della Hamilton and two daughters Hazel and Gladys, of Relief, were Friday guests of Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. Clarence Smith.

Mrs. Bertha Smith of Mima was the week end guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thurman Ball.

Roy Gilliam of Straight Creek was the week end guest of his sister, Mrs. Hilliard Smith.

Mrs. Sytha George and son Johnny, of Moon, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Clarence Smith went to West Liberty last Friday on business.

Elder and Mrs. Dewey Burks had as guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Arch Dawson and little daughter, of Moon.

Miss Alma Rowland and Esta Kelly attended church at the Bohn cemetery on White Oak branch Sunday evening.

GRASSY CREEK

July 2.—Mrs. Fibley Ferguson and children, of Glomawr, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Blevins of this place and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gabbard and children, of Index, motored Sunday to Natural Bridge and Mt. Sterling. They returned late in the afternoon reporting an enjoyable day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Amyx and son and daughter-in-law entertained in their home for dinner Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Tom Amyx of Collinsville, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cliff and daughter Lucille, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Andy Amyx of Woodbend, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Amyx, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Amyx and son Durward and daughter Emma, Mrs. Hagar Ray and daughter Darilyn, and Billy Amyx, all of Sellers, they were joined in the afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gevedon and son Noel Davis.

Dr. B. F. McClure and Mrs. P. L. McClure and daughter Nancy, of near Paris, were week end guests of Mrs. Maggie McClure.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Gevedon had as week end guests Mrs. F. M. Carter and children Marie, Billy, and Victor, and John Gettenger and children Jack and Betty, all of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Elizabeth Williams, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rollie Lykins, at West Liberty, returned home last Saturday accompanied by her sister and little son J. C., who spent a few days with home folks.

Mrs. Clifford Allen is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wells, of Stacy Fork.

O GEE!

ELAM

Mrs. Oda Elam, wife of Mart Elam, was born June 4, 1872, and died June 30, 1935.

She became a member of the Christian church a number of years ago. She was a devoted wife and companion and a loving mother. She was always ready to visit the afflicted and lend a helping hand in an hour of need.

She is survived by her husband and six children, Mrs. Sanford Rayzor, Frankfort; Mrs. Ernest Ward, Iron-ton, Ohio; Corbet, Johnnie, Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. Buford Gross, and Gipsy, all of West Liberty. Three brothers, George Elam of Louisville, John Elam of Swampton, and Fred Elam of Moon, and a sister, Mrs. Mag Howard of Dehart, also survive.

Funeral services were conducted Monday morning at the Christian church with Revs. Harlan Murphy and J. Clyde Wheeler in charge. Burial was in the Salyer cemetery.

Newly Wed

Mr. and Mrs. Byron May of Jackson are enjoying their summer vacation with Mr. May's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. May, at Woodshend. The couple had been attending school at Lee college. Mrs. May graduated in June and will be with her parents at Highland Knott county, as she teaches the home school there. Mr. May will be with his parents, teaching the same school as last year, at Bearwallow. The newly wedded pair expect to be in college together for the second semester. We wish them continued success in their work and much joy and happiness in their future home together.

BECKHAM FOR CHANDLER

In a radio speech to the people of Kentucky last night, Former Governor J. C. W. Beckham advocated the nomination and election of A. B. (Happy) Chandler for governor. Mr. Beckham did not mention the name of any other candidate, but expressed the hope and belief that the apt appellation of "Happy" would radiate from the governor's office and envelop Kentucky, dispelling the gloom and misery and despair which has been our lot for some time.

Car Wrecked

Ray Dawson of near town was taking his niece, Miss Opal Dawson, and friends, Clara Fugate and Josephine Roe, out in his car Tuesday afternoon when they had an accident which might have proved more serious. They had just turned off on the road east of the Clifford Elam place when the car turned over and rolled into the branch. None were seriously injured, but they were brought to Dr. Murray's hospital for first aid. The car is badly wrecked.

A Fine Trip

Mr. and Mrs. David Davis of Sandy Hook and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Blair and daughter Pauline Faye took a motor trip to High Point, N. C., where they visited Mr. and Mrs. H. Ray Davis and son. They spent several hours in Virginia and Tennessee and visited Grandfathers Mountain and Blowing Rock, both interesting sights in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina.

Local Ladies Honored

Rev. I. J. Scudder, Mrs. C. K. Stacy, and Mrs. T. H. Caskey attended a zone meeting of the Missionary society of the M. E. church at Winchester on Tuesday of this week. The zone consists of about six auxiliaries. Mrs. Stacy was elected to the presidency of the zone and Mrs. Caskey was elected secretary and treasurer.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7:30 o'clock every Thursday night. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7:30 p.m. Everybody is invited to attend these services, "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Mid-week service every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Church services the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young people's service every Sunday night at 6:15 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these services. I. J. SCUDDER, pastor

OUR COMIC SECTION

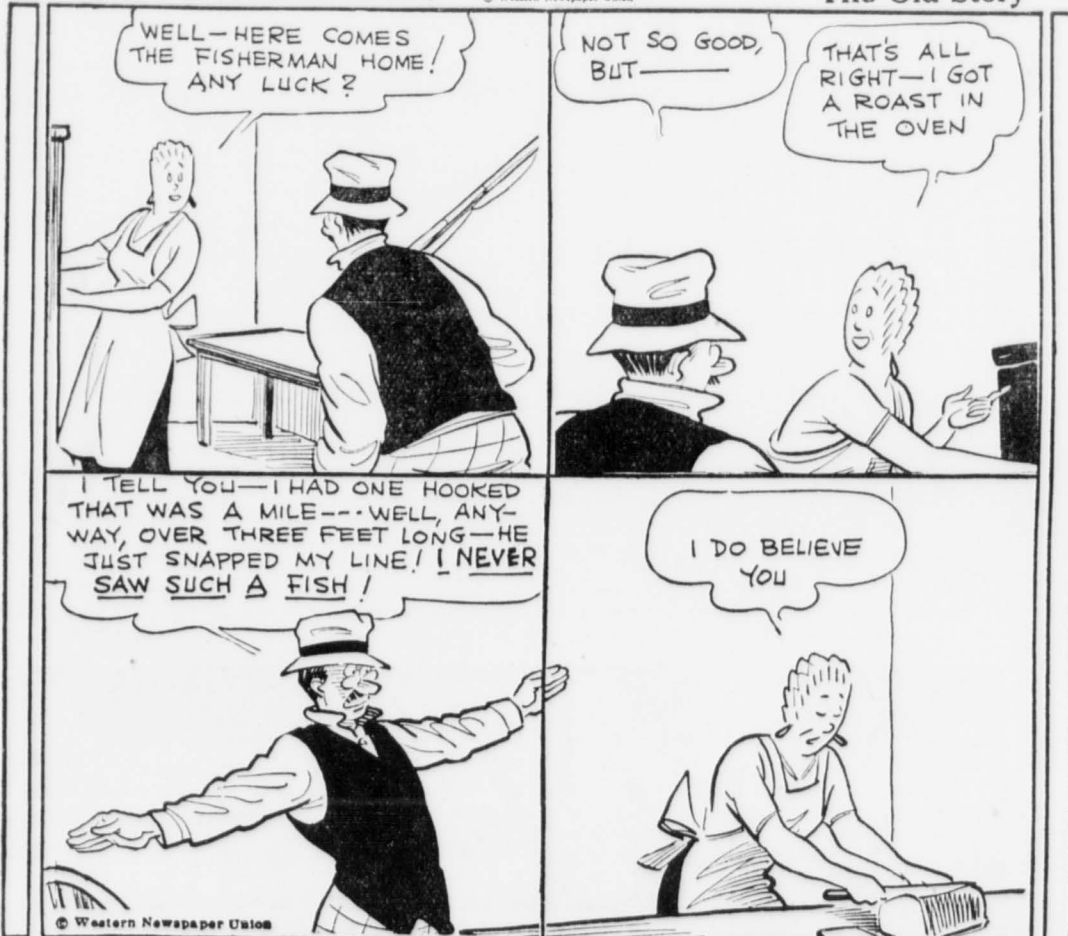
Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
© Western Newspaper Union

The Old Story



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
© Western Newspaper Union

Wind Breaker



Tientsin Trade Route Center

City Seized by the Japanese Has Been Known for Many Years as the "Gateway to North China;" Always a Military Center.

Tientsin, Chinese city which is now occupied by the Japanese, has grown to its present rank as chief commercial center of northern China largely because it is a focus for important trade routes, according to a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic Society. The city is also the capital of Chihli province. It lies about four-fifths of the distance between Peking and the sea. Much of the news in regard to the Japanese-Chinese conflict has reached American newspapers in dispatches bearing the Tientsin date line.

"A network of transportation lines—railways, rivers, the Grand canal, highways, and caravan routes—converge on Tientsin," says the bulletin. "These arteries of commerce extend into all parts of the Chihli district and continue into Shantung, Jehol, Manchuria (Manchukuo), Honan, Shansi, Kansu, and Inner Mongolia.

"Once Tientsin handled the tribute rice which was sent to Imperial Peking from the south. The grain was brought by boat up the Grand canal; and at Tientsin, the northern terminus of the famous waterway, the rice was unloaded and carried overland to the old capital. Steamship lines and railways have largely replaced the Grand canal as a commerce carrier, and the rice tribute is no longer exacted; but Tientsin continues its development as a trade crossroad.

"For centuries Tientsin was a strong military center—the key to Peking. In 1368 it had a military garrison, and, in 1404, the city was enclosed within a heavy wall. Since then it has been the scene of many battles. The city was besieged by Taiping rebels in 1853; it was bombarded by the British and French in 1860 when the Chinese failed to ratify a treaty; and during the Boxer uprising in 1900, the Chinese cut off the foreign concessions from communication with the outside world for 27 days.

"Following the Boxer trouble, the walls were demolished, and the Chinese agreed not to fortify the area between Peking and the sea. The

material from the old wall was used for roads and as a ballast in railway beds; the site of the walls became a wide thoroughfare.

"The city is situated on a great alluvial plain about 80 miles southeast of Peking, and 20 miles by railroad from the Gulf of Chihli. The river, Peiho, coming in from the northwest, twists through the city, and, after its junction with the Grand canal, becomes the Hailuo the rest of the way to the sea. Once the Hailuo looped back and forth for 80 miles to the sea, but in recent years the main channel has been shortened to 35 miles.

"Because of heavy deposits of silt, however, many steamers are forced to unload cargoes at Tangku, only a few miles up the river from the coast. Lighters bring the cargoes to the business houses of Tientsin.

"All along the river and at Tientsin are many salt works, cotton mills and flour mills. Flour milling is the chief industry, drawing upon the vast wheat lands that lie in the rural districts beyond Tientsin. Twelve large American flour mills and six cotton centers, operating nearly 222,000 spindles, give employment to thousands of Chinese workers. Because it is near the extensive grazing districts of north China, Tientsin is also the chief wool-exporting center of the country.

"The population of Tientsin is normally about 1,358,000, but the recent disturbances caused many Chinese from the north to flock to the city for protection.

"Tientsin, unlike Peking, has few Chinese architectural attractions, but it possesses many palatial banks, ranking next to Shanghai in the number and beauty of its modern business institutions. The British, French, Japanese, and Italian concessions, cities within the city, which lie long the river south of the native quarter, impart a strong western flavor to Tientsin.

"One place, however, the Sea View Buddhist temple, is of historic interest. There, in 1858, Lord Elgin signed the Tientsin treaty, which

eventually opened Tientsin and several other ports to foreign trade.

"Gordon Hall, named for General 'Chinese' Gordon, of Taiping rebellion fame, is one of Tientsin's most imposing buildings. It includes the British municipal offices, the public library, and an entertainment hall. The city has three railroad stations which connect it with lines leading to Manchuria, Peking, Nanking, and Shanghai.

"In 1928 Tientsin's shipping reached its peak; 4,133 vessels, representing more than five and one-half million tons, were entered and cleared."

"Sleeves" Painted On

Women in Nanchang, China, who insist upon wearing dresses with sleeves shorter than those prescribed by the authorities are taken into custody by the police where the sleeves should end. The police use paint to match the color of the dress worn.

Another Clan

Foreman—Are you a mechanic?
Applicant—No, I'm a McCarthy.
—Border City Star.



CLABBER GIRL
BAKING POWDER

ITCHING TOES
Burning, sore, cracked,
soon relieved and healing aided
with safe, soothing—
Resinol

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GOOD MERCHANDISE
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• BUY ADVERTISED GOODS •

DIZZY DEAN slides for a putout



Boys! Girls!... Get Valuable Prizes Free!

Join the Dizzy Dean Winners... wear the Membership Pin... get the Dizzy Dean Winners Ring

Just send the top from one full-size Grape-Nuts package, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual. "Win with Dizzy Dean," containing list of 37 nifty free prizes. And to have loads of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts right away. It has a winning flavor all its own. Economical to serve, too, for two tablespoons, with whole milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (This offer expires Dec. 31, 1935. Not good in Canada.)

A Product of General Foods

The Courier

MEMBER
KENTUCKY PRESS
ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1889

Entered as second class matter,
April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West
Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

Subscription Price \$1.50 a Year
Always in Advance

Advertising rate, 35c a column inch
each insertion. Legal advertising, 50c
a column inch each insertion.
Classified advertisements, 1c a word.
Readers, 10c a line.

Late obituaries, cards of thanks,
resolutions of respect, etc., 5c a line.

Published every Thursday by
COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
F. S. BRONGEditor
ROSCO BRONGBusiness Manager

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce
J. CURREN NICKELL
of West Liberty

as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Representative from
the one hundredth legislative district
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce
REBEKAH PHILLIPS
of Liberty Road

as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Representative from
the one hundredth legislative district
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce
C. C. MAY
of Woodshend

as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Representative from
the one hundredth legislative district
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

We are authorized to announce
WARDIE CRAFT
of Caney

as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Representative from
the one hundredth legislative district
at the primary election Aug. 3, 1935.

FARMERS' COLUMN

THE FARM AND HOME

Water is important in the produc-
tion of eggs because about 65 percent
of an egg is water. Hens, like people,
need fresh water, especially in warm
weather. Plenty of cool, fresh water
and shade are necessary for high egg
production in summer.

Pails, cans, separators, and other
milk equipment should be clean and
sterile. Thorough wash, scald, and dry
pails and cans. Open seams in con-
tainers accumulate filth that is hard
to remove. Seams should be closed and
soldered or the pails discarded.

If the land upon which turkeys run
is thought to be infested with round-
worms, danger of loss may be lessened
by adding four pounds of tobacco
powder to each 100 pounds of growing
mash. The best method is to raise
turkeys on clean ground, away from
chickens.

Women have been known to make
themselves believe they needed an
article of merchandise in order to take
advantage of an alleged bargain. Some-
thing not needed and for which there
is no use is never a bargain, regardless
of price.

In drenching sheep, best results are
obtained when feed and water are
kept from them for at least 12 hours
before and 4 hours after treatment.
A good plan is to put the sheep up at
night, give them the treatment the
next morning, and then no water or
feed until noon.

Lime apparently does not benefit
fruit trees directly. It may be used,
however, to sweeten the soil and make
it possible to grow clovers or other
legumes among the trees where they
otherwise would not thrive.

Biggest Factor in Profit

An analysis of the business records
of 36 farmers in the general farming
area of south central Kentucky for
1934, made by R. E. Proctor of the
University of Kentucky college of agri-
culture, shows an average net income
for the operators' labor and manage-
ment of \$778, with returns from the
10 most profitable farms averaging
\$1,204 and from the 16 least profitable
farms \$186.

The major difference between the

Snapshots of KENTUCKY GEOLOGY

by
Dr. A. C. McFarlan

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Chapter XIII

A rather unique land form is repre-
sented by the filled valleys of the
western coal field, the region centering
around the cities of Owensboro, Hen-
derson, Madisonville, etc. Here the
valleys of the Green river and its
tributaries, and the various streams
emptying into the Ohio river, are
broad and flat bottomed. The flat bot-
toms are not the usual flood plain
produced by all streams as they grow
old and more sluggish as illustrated
by the lower Mississippi. They are
bottoms made of a deep fill of allu-
vium. They are large valleys, which
subsequent to their cutting have been
filled to a great depth by mud, sand,
and gravel, burying the bases of the
surrounding hills. The streams are now
cutting again down thru this fill. In
large flats, of course, are of consid-
erable agricultural value. The intri-
guing question is: Why after carving
out deep valleys did these streams
begin to fill them up again?

Looking around other parts of the
country one can find a suggestively
similar condition along the Atlantic
coast where due to recent sinking the
lower ends of the river valleys are
now flooded by ocean waters. Ches-
apeake Bay is such a drowned valley.
The lower course of the Potomac river
now flooded with ocean water. These
rivers instead of carrying their load
of sediment on out into the open ocean
are now dumping their detritus into

most profitable group and the least
profitable group of 10 farms was due
to receipts. Expenses differed less than
\$200 per farm, on the average, but
receipts averaged \$1,400 more per farm
among the 10 best farmers.

Poultry raising and dairying are
important in the region where these
farms are located, and the 10 best
farmers received much of their income
from chickens and cows. The good
farmers received \$16 more per cow
than did the men making the least
money; in fact they made more from
all kinds of livestock.

For each dollar of expense, the good
farmers had receipts of \$2.26, com-
pared to \$1.20 for the less successful
men. Receipts per acre totaled \$17.93
for the first group against \$6.76 for
the other group.

Crop yields were important, the 10
best farms averaging 37 bushels of
corn an acre compared to 28 bushels
on the 10 low return farms. The good
farmers not only produced more tobacco
an acre but received a higher price.

The counties represented in the
study are Rockcastle, Pulaski, Wayne,
Adair, Taylor, Green, Monroe, Barren
and Allen.

Soil Conservation

A series of radio broadcasts by Prof.
George Roberts on soil conservation is
announced by L. C. Brewer, director
of the agricultural programs from
the university of Kentucky extension
studios of WHAS.

On July 9, Prof. Roberts will speak
on the subject, "Muddying the Wa-
ters"; July 10, "More Grass and Less
Work"; and July 11, "Examples of
Soil Improvement."

The talks will be of special interest
because of the large amount of work
being done in soil conservation. Prof.
Roberts is head of the department of
agronomy at the Kentucky agricultural
experiment station and college of agri-
culture and is a nationally known
authority on soils.

The series will be a part of the
regular college of agriculture radio
programs over WHAS at 12 o'clock.

More Restrictions Removed

All restrictions pertaining to the
production of crops and livestock now
have been removed from the tobacco
adjustment contract, with the excep-
tion of cotton, peanuts, and tobacco
itself, says a statement from the uni-
versity of Kentucky college of agricul-
ture.

Restriction on wheat production re-
cently were removed by the secretary
of agriculture, so far as the tobacco
contract is concerned. Tobacco contract
signers now may harvest and sell
without limit any wheat which they
planted in 1934. Farmers who signed
the wheat contract are still bound by
the provisions in that contract.

Originally, the tobacco contract per-
mitted the use of only half of the
rented acres for growing basic crops.
Now all the land rented to the govern-
ment under the tobacco contract may
be put to crops other than cotton and
peanuts. The contract also formerly
limited the total acreage, which

the submerged portion of their valleys.
This suggests that a general sinking
of western Kentucky within rather
recent time may have produced a stag-
nation of river waters there, with
resulting filling with alluvium. On this
assumption, later uplift started the
rivers cutting again. However, all evi-
dence points in another direction.

These filled valleys are the result of
events of the glacial period. At first
one is inclined to interpret them as a
result of glacial damming by the south-
ward spread of great ice sheets of that
time. And that did happen to many
streams. Such ponding would have
converted the lower courses of these
streams into lakes into which the
headwaters brought alluvium and de-
posited it. A somewhat simpler situa-
tion seems to have been the case.

With the margin of a great ice
sheet not far to the north, melting of
ice produced floods. These occurred on
a grand scale in the warmer months
and particularly when, with return-
ing warmer climate, the last of the
ice sheets was melted back to the
north. Excessive flood stages resulted
in backwater far up all tributary
streams to the Ohio and Mississippi.
Further, streams fed by glacial melt-
ing were overloaded with rock debris,
mud, sand, and gravel, released by the
melting ice. Much of this was deposited
in the backwaters, filling the valleys
to great depth. These streams are now
engaged in again digging out their
valleys.

now has been removed. Also there is
now no limitation in the tobacco con-
tract on livestock production.

Where a farmer has signed a tobacco
contract, his production of other
types of tobacco is restricted to the
average of the 1932-33 average of those
types. Also his cotton production can
not be greater than his acreage in 1932
or 1933.

BOB JONES' COMMENTS

Zacchaeus was a man of small
stature. No doubt he had short legs,
but, strange to say, he outran the
crowd and got a better view of Jesus
than the long legged boys. Short legs,
provided they move fast enough, can
get a person to a place just as quickly
as long legs can. A chicken can outrun
a man. Handicaps sometimes prove to
be blessings. A boy who has the handi-
cap of poverty has to whet his intellect
upon the grindstone of difficulty. That
sometimes accounts for the mental
strength of men who had great finan-
cial difficulties when they were young.
There is no greater mental training
than the mental effort to figure a way
thru difficulties. We tell the boys and
girls in the Bob Jones college to make
stepping stones out of their difficulties
and on these stepping stones climb to
success. As a matter of fact, all human
beings are handicapped by the Adamic
nature, but "where sin doth abound
grace doth much more abound." It is
possible for fallen human beings to
become sons and daughters of Al-
mighty God. Then some day we shall
see our Lord and we who were born
in sin will by divine grace become
like God.

"I don't think there is any more
harm in playing cards than there is
in talking about your neighbor." As an
evangelist I have heard that often.
"I am no worse than he is" is a
familiar expression. Human nature is
very queer. We never get out of a hole
by pulling somebody into a hole with
us, and we do not make our sins any
nicer by pointing to the sins of some-
body else. As a matter of fact, it is
not sins, but it is sin, that is the
trouble. Sin manifests itself in different
ways. Sin is like disease. One man has
typhoid fever. Another man has small-
pox. Both are sick. When a person
has typhoid fever he has sores inside
his body. When a man has smallpox
he has sores on the outside. A moral
man who isn't a Christian has typhoid
fever. A drunkard, a gambler, and a
blasphemer have smallpox. They all
need the Physician, and remember that
there is no other name given under
heaven among men whereby a man
may be saved but the name of Jesus.

"Tinker's Dam"

The phrase, "I don't care a tinker's
dam" goes back to days when travel-
ing tinkers mended pots and pans,
and stuck a lump of clay over holes to
prevent the solder running through—the
tinker's dam—to drop off, worthless,
when the job was done.

Then as Now

At the time of the Trojan war, the
view was expressed that the world was
too dense populated.

Repeal SALES TAX

Reduce Government Costs



If you like the Sales Tax and the
small army of office holders who ab-
sorb a large part of it perhaps just
any governor will suit you.

If you are looking for a new deal
in Kentucky there is a man who has
been tried and has kept his promise
to you. This man promises you not
to re-enact the Sales Tax and to ad-
minister the affairs of the State in an
economical and business like way.

You will make no mistake when you
mark your X for governor after the
name A. B. (HAPPY) CHANDLER.

Chandler Campaign Committee

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- Pathfinder (Weekly) 1 Yr.
- Pictorial Review 2 Yrs.
- Open Road (Boys) 6 Mos.
- Parents' Magazine 1 Yr.
- Sports Afield 1 Yr.
- Shadowplay Movie Magazine 1 Yr.
- Silver Screen 2 Yrs.
- Woman's World 2 Yrs.
- Household Magazine 2 Yrs.
- Needlecraft 2 Yrs.
- Cloverleaf Review 2 Yrs.
- Home Circle 2 Yrs.

Check 1 magazine circle (X)

**IF YOU PREFER
YOU MAY CHOOSE
ALL 4 MAGAZINES
FROM GROUP-2**

GROUP-2 SELECT THREE MAGAZINES

- The Country Home 1 Yr.
- Cloverleaf Review 1 Yr.
- American Foultry Journal 1 Yr.
- The Farm Journal 1 Yr.
- Capper's Farmer 1 Yr.
- Gentlewoman Magazine 1 Yr.
- Good Stories 1 Yr.
- Home Circle 1 Yr.
- Household Magazine 1 Yr.
- Illustrated Mechanics 1 Yr.
- Mother's Home Life 1 Yr.
- Needlecraft 1 Yr.
- Successful Farming 1 Yr.
- Everybody's Poultry Magazine 1 Yr.
- Woman's World 1 Yr.
- American Fruit Grower 1 Yr.

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QUOTATIONS ON MAGAZINES NOT LISTED SENT ON REQUEST

Personal

The Courier goes to Grade A homes

Miss Helen Stacy returned Monday from a visit in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Ella Sue Fairchild spent a few days last week visiting Mildred Sizemore at Jackson.

Mrs. L. P. May of Woodbend visited over the week end her son, Walter May, and family, at Cottle.

Miss Nell Caskey left Friday for Columbus, Ohio, where she will spend her vacation with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Perry and son, of Lenox, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Stacy and family this week.

Miss Edna Neal, a teacher in Morehead state teachers' college, visited Mrs. C. K. Stacy and family yesterday.

MAN WANTED for Raleigh Route of 800 families. Write today. Raleigh, Dept. KYG-260-SA, Freeport, Ill. (Ad.)

Mrs. G. I. Fannin and daughter Aileen visited Sunday her sister, Mrs. O. P. Carr, and family, in Morehead.

Prof. and Mrs. Eston Asher of Lexington and family spent Sunday with Misses Florence and Josephine McGuire.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Caskey, Mrs. H. S. Traynor, Ruby Keeling, and Marita Ann Traynor were in Ashland Friday.

Superintendent and Mrs. Ova Haney were 6 o'clock dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carpenter on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Murphy and son Woodie, of Middletown, Ohio, are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Murphy this week.

Mrs. Alma Bellamy is spending the week in Morehead with her son, D. L. Bellamy, and family, and her sister, Mrs. Susa Henry.

George Abston of Heidelberg, Miss Dorothy McKenzie, and Arthur Watson were week end guests of Ella Sue Fairchild at Pamp.

Miss Alma Craft is the new, efficient clerk in L. L. Williams' store. The former clerk, Miss Josephine Roe, will soon begin teaching.

Rev. J. J. Scudder and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carpenter and son Kenneth Coleman were guests in the Ova Ratliff home the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Roscoe Brong is staying with her father, J. D. Conley, near Salspersville, who has been confined to the house with heart trouble. He is eighty years old.

R. B. Carter of Lexington came up Saturday for the week end, and was accompanied home Sunday afternoon by his wife, who had been spending the week in West Liberty.

Mrs. Verna Lacy, one of our telephone operators, scheming for a vacation, went in league with the measles last week, but only succeeded in getting a day and a half off.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hammond and two children, of Cottle, enjoyed a fine Sunday dinner with Mrs. Hammond's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Lacy, and with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Lacy.

Born, June 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ryan, a fine little girl, Mrs. Ryan is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, near Salspersville. The baby became very sick and the father was called to the bedside yesterday.

Olle Easterling, who has been in the Good Samaritan hospital in Lexington the past month or six weeks, has taken another relapse, and is in a very critical condition. His father and all his sisters have been called to his bedside.

Captain Claude F. Shouse came in from Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday and joined his wife and little daughter at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lykins. They will spend a part of their vacation at Danville with Mr. Shouse's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton, Charles Burton, Mrs. W. P. Elam, Misses Ethel Marie Elam and Ruth McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Stacy, Sherman McKenzie, Rollie Lykins, Misses Marcella McKenzie and Ella Ruth Childers, Bruce McKenzie, Bill Childers, Johnnie McKenzie, and William McKenzie attended a carnival at Morehead last week.

Inspect Machines for Spring Work

Make Inventory of Repairs Needed and Parts to Be Replaced.

By David Weaver, Agricultural Engineer, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service. Get your farm machinery ready for work before the spring rush starts. The first step is to inspect all machinery carefully and make an inventory of repairs needed and the parts to be replaced.

The parts should be ordered as early as possible so they will arrive before the machines must be used, and the repair work scheduled so that the machinery to be used first will be repaired first.

Look into the disk harrow bearings, examine the plow points, handles, and braces, ascertain the number of new parts needed, note the parts that need resharpening, tightening, or cleaning.

All harness gear should be gone over thoroughly, cleaned and oiled when necessary. See that there are enough seed plates to handle all types of seeds to be sown with the planter.

Cultivators, mowing machines, and binders should be gone over carefully. New blades, bearings, sickles, rollers, gears, or chains may be needed. These machines should be so repaired and lubricated that they will operate smoothly and efficiently.

Binders should receive special attention, for they are complicated and a slight defect may give plenty of trouble in the midst of the harvest season. Rollers slightly out of line may tear the canvas. Rusted bill hooks or improper tension on the twine may throw the tying apparatus out of order.

This is only a brief outline of the things to be checked, but the farmer who operates the machines should not have trouble in locating the defects if he gives them a careful inspection.

Barrel Seed Scarifier

Simple, Easy to Make

A homemade barrel seed scarifier, operated either by hand or by mechanical power, with gravel as an abrasive, can be made from a design developed by engineers and forage crops men in the United States Department of Agriculture.

If a small concrete mixer is available it will do the work well without requiring any alterations. Breaking or rupturing the coats of such seeds as *ascotaria*, *lespedeza* and sweet clover permits ready absorption of moisture and induces quick germination. When hard seed is planted without being scarified, only a small percentage—often as low as 5 to 10 per cent—will germinate in a reasonable time. Scarifying such seed greatly improves its germination.

An ordinary barrel of heavy construction is mounted in a rectangular frame and is pivoted to make filling and emptying easy. The speed at which the barrel or concrete mixer should be turned will depend on its size. The smaller the barrel the faster it may be operated without causing the seed and gravel to whirl. If they do whirl with the barrel, there will be little or no scarifying action. The time required varies with the kind of seed and the toughness of the seed coat, with the proportions of seed and gravel in the charge, and with the size of the barrel. The type of gravel and moisture content of seed may also cause variations.

Fertilizer for Orchards

In considering a fertilizer program for the orchard, the fact must not be overlooked that the organic matter content of the soil must be increased, or at least maintained. An annual cover crop or an annual application of manure will accomplish this in most orchards. Orchards are frequently fertilized indirectly by means of a cover crop and a judicious use of fertilizer applied not directly to the trees but to the cover crop itself. This practice is especially desirable with a young orchard that has been planted on rather thin, poor soil. The fertilizer to be used in this case is not just a complete fertilizer, but one containing phosphorus and potassium as well as nitrogen.—Missouri Farmer.

Soy Bean Acreage in 1934

The total area in commercial soy beans in this country in 1934 was 1,145,000 acres, an increase of 302,000 over 1933. The yield was 21,074,000 bushels, worth \$21,074,000 based on average farm prices December 1. Illinois far exceeds all other states in soy bean area, with 591,000 acres. Others running over 100,000 acres were, in order, North Carolina, 290,000; Indiana, 150,000; Iowa, 148,000; Louisiana, 124,000; and Missouri, 117,000. Illinois had the highest average yield per acre, 19 bushels. This is three to four bushels above practically all other states, and is about the limit of yield for the past three years. This report naturally does not take in the soy beans cut for hay!—Rural New Yorker.

Cleanliness Around Dairy

Certain precautions in the production of high-quality milk and sweet cream need to be taken even in cold weather, warns an authority at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Use clean milk utensils. Milk clean, healthy cows in clean barns. See that the milkers wear clean clothes and milk with clean, dry hands. Keep the cream separator in a room that is free from dirt, cat hair and odors. Protect the milk from contamination by dirt.

French Horn Once Banned in Some Musical Circles

The French horn is one of the most valuable and difficult wind instruments in the orchestra. It has a slender conical tube wound round in coils upon itself, and consists of four principal parts—the body, the crooks, the mouthpiece and the slides.

The body is the main tube, the crooks are interchangeable spiral tubes of varying length which alter the pitch and key of the instrument; the mouthpiece is different from other wind instruments in that it is funnel-shaped and not cup-shaped.

The slides are pairs of sliding tubes by means of which the instrument may be tuned.

The horn is also equipped with three valves to be operated by the player in producing the various tones in the scale.

The tone of the horn is mellow, rich and sonorous and is distinguished at the same time by a certain human quality which is vastly different from all the other members of the brass section.

The origin of the horn must be sought in prehistoric times, when, says an authority in the Washington Post, by breaking off the tip of a short animal horn, one or at best two notes were obtained. This was undoubtedly the origin of the horn that was developed later and used in the symphony orchestra. It seems strange to think the horn was opposed at first, for now it is heard in nearly every orchestral piece. Yet when it first entered the orchestra it was considered coarse and unfit to mingle with the more delicate violins and oboes.

Bedlam of Nationalities Line Singapore Streets

The crowded Singapore streets present a bedlam of nationalities, each garbed in the homeland attire as modified by an equatorial sun, observes a correspondent in the Washington Post. Countless Chinese coolies, barefooted, sport abbreviated black shorts for their complete costume. Tall, powerful, brown Sikhs from the hills of India parade in long shirts worn outside of voluminous pair of white pants; their long hair bound by a turban which hangs well below the shoulder. Thousands of coal black, pigmy, thin Malays from south India are a marked contrast to the northern Indians as they wander about in brightly tinted loin-cloths. The "forgotten men" of Malaya, the native Malays themselves, outnumbered by their yellow and black brothers from China and India, lodge their Mohammedan caps squarely on their brown heads and wear their way concerned with the drama of a fast moving age. Egyptians, Arabs, Filipinos, Siamese, Japanese, Javanese, Burmese—all mingle in this truly international city.

Losing Its Rattle

Contrary to the popular belief, you cannot always tell a rattlesnake's age by the number of joints on its rattle. This reptile is born with nothing more than a horny nub at the end of its tail, but after three days it sheds its skin and a joint is added to the nub. The skin-shedding process is repeated several times a year, and with each succeeding molt another bony ring is added. Until it has accumulated four or five joints the rattlesnake cannot make more than a faint rattling sound, but as the number of joints increases it is able to express annoyance by rapidly vibrating its tail, producing a shrill "rattle" which may be heard 20 yards away. When the number of joints exceeds seven, they generally begin to break off, so that when an elderly rattlesnake loses its temper it also loses part of its rattle.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Japanese Superstition

In Japan, the dead are laid with their heads toward the north. Therefore the living consider this position very unlucky and invariably sleep with their heads toward either the east or the south. This proper sleeping position is so important, writes O. M. Gordon, San Francisco, Calif., that many of them, when on journeys, carry a compass so they can get their bearings at bedtime.

Infinitely Small

With the sense "infinitesimal," this expression is in good literary usage, and has appeared at various times since 1740. One may properly say "infinitesimally small"; in fact, this adverbial modifier is more frequent than "infinitely." Either usage is supported by good authority.—Literary Digest.

Defended Nationality

The idea of nationality as we know it is so modern that, it is said, the first concrete demonstration of pure nationality was the Peninsular war against Napoleon, 1808 to 1814, when the Spaniards rose in arms to defend the integrity of their nationality.

Sub-Tropical England

New Quay, in Cornwall, England, is so warmed by the Gulf Stream that sea bathing may be enjoyed virtually throughout the entire winter. Sub-tropical plants grow continuously throughout the southwestern shore country of England.

Earliest Game Law

Previous to the Norman Conquest, there were no restrictions on the hunting of game in England, except a general law prohibiting hunting on Sunday. So far as is known, this was the earliest game law.

Soy Beans Differ in Various Ways

Pods With One Seed, Some With Two, Three and Others Four.

By Dr. C. M. Woodworth, Chief in Plant Breeding, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Illinois' rapid rise to the national leadership in soy bean production and the prospects for a still further increase in acreage during the coming year are drawing attention of farmers and plant breeders to marked differences between varieties of this crop.

The record crop of nine and a half million bushels in Illinois in 1934 was valued at more than eight million dollars and represented 54 per cent of the national production.

Soy bean varieties have been found to vary not only in seed color but also in many other characters affecting their commercial production. These differences will become increasingly important as the production of the crop expands.

One of the important characters in which varieties differ is in the number of seeds to a pod. There are some pods with only one seed, some with two seeds, others with three, and still others with four. Usually there are very few one-seeded and four-seeded pods in a given variety. Varieties also differ in the proportion of the different-sized pods. The Ito San is predominantly a two-seeded type and the Illinois, a three-seeded type.

In experiments on breeding soy beans a type was found with a very high percentage of one-seeded pods. Two or three newly introduced varieties from the United States Department of Agriculture show a higher proportion of four-seeded pods than any commercial varieties now being grown. Tests prove that these varieties breed true for the particular proportions found, indicating that the character is inherited.

Contrary to what might be expected, the varieties having a high proportion of four-seeded pods are not as good yielders as many varieties with a majority of two-seeded pods. The four-seeded types usually produce small plants bearing a much smaller number of pods than the taller-growing, higher-yielding two-seeded varieties. Furthermore, it is difficult to combine the four-seeded character of a variety with the good character of another variety. This is only one of the complications in improving soy beans for a still more important place in American agriculture.

Weed Seeds in Roughage, New Problem for Farmers

Seeds of many unweelcome weeds are arriving on farms in the drouth states in hay and other shipped-in roughage. These seeds, say forage specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, present a problem that should get a farmer on guard.

Most of these "imported" seeds will be deposited around barnyards or in feedlots. They will be carried to other parts of the farm by animals, mostly in manure. The longer barnyard or feedlot manure is kept from fields, the greater the probability that weed seeds will not germinate. One precaution is to put manure—from horse barns especially—into piles 6 or more feet in depth and allow it to remain there for 60 days or more. Farmers should be particularly alert to make sure that the few new weeds that do grow either around the barnyard or in fields are destroyed before they have a chance to propagate further.

Resistant to Smut

The Pennsylvania experiment station recently announced that its agronomists have developed a high yielding variety of wheat and oats which are resistant to both loose and covered smuts. Sixty-seven strains of these grains were grown last year by the station which have shown no smut infection for three generations, although the seed was inoculated every year with mixtures of loose and covered smut. Several of the more promising strains, the station reports, are being multiplied, and if they turn out as well as they promise, a real contribution will have been made to agriculture.—Missouri Farmer.

Kill Seed Diseases

The danger of wide spread of seed-borne diseases and noxious weeds will be greater in the spring of 1935 than usual, according to United States Department of Agriculture. At least six states will have to use seed from outside sources for most of their planting. In some cases seed will be brought in from a distance, and unless care is used in selection, losses of considerable volume may follow, both in 1935 and in future years. Treating seed grain for disease with a good commercial preparation will aid in keeping down diseases and is a precaution that should be taken.

Growth Standards

Breeders of dairy cattle, and especially breeders of purebreds, are frequently interested to know if certain of their young or mature animals are up to standard in size for the breed. While there are no set standards to which cattle have to conform, yet there is a certain symmetry in body conformation that breeders commonly look for. Circumference of chest, height of withers, width of hips, and total body weight are characteristic, which bear a certain relationship to each other.

Mrs. Blaine Nickell drove to Delhart Tuesday for some of the girls who visited the Mussel Shoals campers.

Visits Home Folk

Last Friday at high noon, Lieut. J. F. Walsh left his post, Scott Field, at Belleville, Ill., by army plane, and landed on the air field at Lexington at 3 p.m., stopping in Louisville only for a short while. He was met by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Arnett, of West Liberty, with whom he spent the week end. Lieut. Walsh was born in Morgan county and lived here until seven years of age, when he moved to Farmer City, Ill., with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Walsh.

End Codling Moth by Spraying Trees

Heavier Pruning Necessary During the Early Winter, Entomologist Says.

By A. C. Chandler, Assistant Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey.—WNU Service.

With the codling moth as bad as it is in apple orchards, growers may have to start pruning their trees heavier this winter in order to do a more thorough job of spraying in the spring.

This may mean fewer apples, but it will mean higher quality fruit. As it is, one out of every ten apples grown in Illinois in 1934 was infested with codling moth worms. Too many growers still think only of producing the maximum number of bushels rather than harvesting quality fruit. It usually is not necessary, however, to reduce the total crop to get worm-free apples.

If the grower can answer all six of the following questions in the affirmative, he can feel that he is pruning heavily enough for effective spraying against the codling moth.

Has the tree been thinned out enough so that the man on the tower of a spray can drive the spray material through the tree?

Are there enough openings in the tree so that the ground man can get into the center and spray the inside? With large, fairly dense trees, some growers leave three or four such openings.

After the operator gets to the inside, has the tree been thinned sufficiently so that he can do a thorough job of spraying?

Have too many low-hanging branches been left on the tree? Trees twenty-five years old may have a spread of 30 feet. If the branches touch the ground or come within a foot of it, the side of the apple facing the trunk will not be hit by the spray.

Has the height of the tree been lowered as much as practicable? The top of the tree is the playground of the codling moth and infestations are usually worse there.

Have all hibernating places about the tree, such as punky, decayed wood, old knot holes, split branches and pruning stubs been removed? These are favorite "hideouts" of the moth.

Korean Lespedeza Will Supply Emergency Crop

Midwest farmers who need an emergency hay crop in 1935 may find that Korean lespedeza will fill the bill, says Dr. A. J. Pieters of the United States Department of Agriculture. Doctor Pieters advises seeding on winter wheat or with oats next spring. For a hay crop, a seeding of 25 pounds to the acre is recommended.

This authority says the crop may also be seeded alone on land that is not weedy. He recommends inoculating the seed where the crop has not been grown before. He reports a good supply of seed available.

Doctor Pieters says that where Korean lespedeza was grown in 1934 a good volunteer stand is probable, and he says that small grain may be disked in the old lespedeza and a crop of grain hay and one of lespedeza raised on the same land.

Dr. Stanley Gullett, Mrs. A. P. Galt

left, and Mrs. Gladys Stapp took Miss Myrtle Gullett and Mrs. Crystal Howard to Lexington on Wednesday to buy new equipment for their beauty shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole

spent the week end in Wilmore at the home of their son Robert. Their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Mathis, has been removed from the hospital by her husband to her brother's home. While she is still unable to be brought home, yet she continues to improve and is doing nicely.

LENEX

July 1.—Church services were conducted at Cow Branch on Saturday night by Rev. W. J. Beunheimer of Dingus and Rev. Joe Cottle of Wax Creek. They were assisted Sunday by Rev. Harlan Murphy of West Liberty. All enjoyed the fine sermons delivered. Five persons were converted, were baptized by Rev. Murphy.

Roscoe Hutchinson and family, of Morehead, spent Sunday with relatives of Cow Branch.

Miss Vic Cottle of Wax Creek was the Saturday night guest of Miss James Potter, here.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Smith of Relief were Sunday night guests of Alfred Johnson and family, here. Mr. Smith conducted church services here Sunday night.

Farmers of this community are pleased with the dry weather and sunshine to assist them in the battle with weeds.

The Courier we choose for news PAT & MIKE

STACY FORK

July 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Gees, pastor of Grassy spent the week end with their daughter, Mrs. Les Gevedon.

Mrs. Joe Gevedon spent a few nights last week with her sisters, Mrs. George Peyton and Mrs. Adnerup Gevedon, at Panama.

Mrs. Joseph Stacy was taken to a hospital at Jackson Tuesday for an operation. Her friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Jim Nickell, who had an operation at Louisa on June 4, was brought home June 27 and is getting along as well as could be expected.

Curtis Henry of Licking River was a pleasant caller Sunday at the home of Creed Stacy.

Mrs. Wheeler Ratliff spent a few days recently at the bedside of her father, James Castle, who is not expected to live.

Norman, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Stacy, is seriously ill with whooping cough and is not expected to live.

Miss Madell Quicksall, who died in her home in New Boston, Ohio, was brought back Tuesday and laid to rest in the Oliver Haney cemetery, Mrs. Rosalie Nickell is the only surviving aunt. Her father, one sister, three brothers, and other friends and relatives also survive. Pallbearers were Misses Avery Quicksall, Mildred Stacy, and Dovie and May Lewis, Mrs. Perry, and Mrs. Atha Quicksall Perry.

Walter Nickell spent Wednesday night at Malone with his grandmother, Mrs. Dora Nickell. JACK & JILL.

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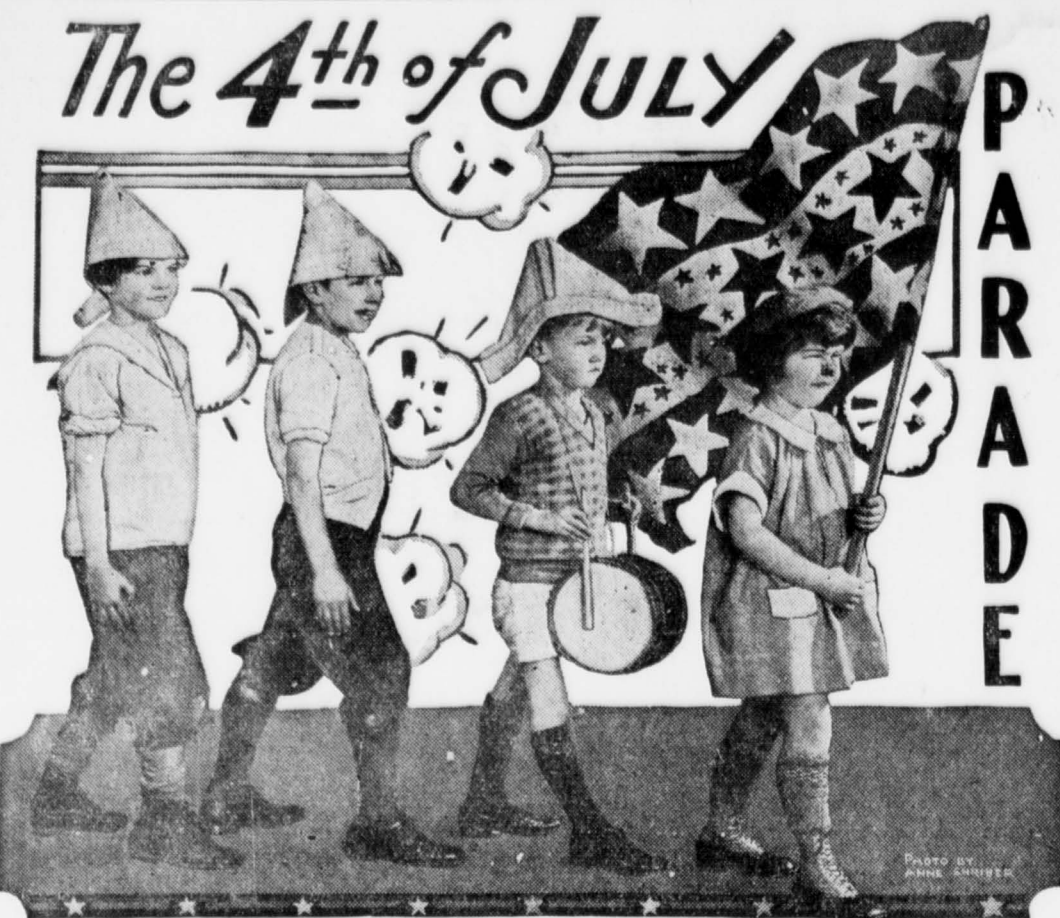
To Young Men and Young Women: Before you make final decision as to what you will do this fall, get facts about this institution. It is one of the large, old, growing, progressive business schools of America. Short courses leading to office positions, and long courses of college rank leading to commercial teaching or accounting positions. Get ready for a position and a position will be ready for you.

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GOOD old freedom and equality have been with us so long in these United States—and who shall deny that we have them?—that it has become a "property of easiness" and we are prone to forget, with all the Independence days we have observed since that far day of the first one born of the spirit of '76, just how it all came about. It has been some time since we have heard a "Fourth of July Oration" or heard the "Declaration of Independence" read at the fair grounds. So, let's take a moment's pause and do a little looking backward and recover, perhaps, a few forgotten thrills, advises a writer in the Kansas City Star.

The hall in which our freedom was born is still standing there in Independence Square, Philadelphia, little changed with time. Some of the chairs the delegates sat in and the desk upon which the president of the congress wrote his "John Hancock" are there. Portraits of the signers look down from the walls. But who today can recall the actual happenings of those fateful years of June and July, 1776, when our Independence was in travail? What actually happened on July 4, the subsequently dedicated day? When was the immortal document proclaimed to the nation? Was the great step taken amid a tumult of shouting and bell-ringing and firing of cannon, as it came to be celebrated in after years?

Glorious in legend as was that first Fourth 150 years ago, it was a day of deep and cautious solemnity. They were not noise-makers who assembled to launch a new nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." The day fell upon a rainy Thursday. In Philadelphia's old state-house there was no stately ceremony. No crowds were waiting, outside as yet to hear "the joyful news." In fact, there was an atmosphere of grave uncertainty in the hall as to the fate of the great charter of American liberty. There were a good many minds that were not fully made up as to the wisdom of the declaration.

To state the historical truth, by the record, independence had already been declared July 2, two days before. It was on that day that Richard Henry Lee's resolution, introduced in the congress some weeks before, was passed by a bare majority, declaring "that the United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States, and that they are Absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them, and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." In effect that action was a severing of the political tie between the colonies and Great Britain. Why, then, is not July 2 the "day we celebrate?"

Because those fathers of the Republic recognized the gravity of the step they were about to take and that it meant war and bloodshed. They were practical methodical and just men, and men bred in the parliamentary usages and constitutional law. They recognized that more than a mere resolution was necessary to justify their action to the world, and that "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." They were determined not to go before the world as mere "revolutionists and rebels," but statesmen representing a just cause and a new

Ideal of government "with the consent of the governed."

So, July 4 became the day we celebrate because it was not until then that the congress was ready to go before the judgment of the people and of other nations with a candid statement of the causes that impelled them to the severance of the ties that had long bound them to the mother country. The act was not consummated without long and careful deliberation. The idea of independence had been long a-borning. The fashioning of the great document that bade defiance to the king and proclaimed a new nation was not as smooth and easy a task as it may appear from a reading of the beautifully engrossed transcript in the archives at Washington now accepted as "the original Declaration of Independence."

The idea of a declaration of independence had its birth 15 years prior to July 4, 1776. James Otis, the "heretofore orator," sounded the first note in the state house at Boston in 1761. Nearly a month before the writing of the formal declaration, Richard Henry Lee, as spokesman for the Virginia delegation in congress, introduced his resolution which, so far as the record was concerned, finally became the formal declaration. It precipitated a serious debate, for there were many who "were not ready for the question." On June 11, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable dec-



laration of causes, in support of Lee's resolution, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston.

The task of formulating the causes and writing the document fell to the facile pen of Thomas Jefferson. But it was not finally accepted wholly as Jefferson wrote it. Many passages were stricken out and several amendments attached to it. But on July 4, Jefferson's final draft of the "form of announcing the fact of separation" was formally adopted and ordered printed and distributed to the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety throughout the colonies. This printing had only two signatures—those of John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary of the congress. On July 19, congress ordered the declaration to be "fairly engrossed on parchment," and it was not until August 2, 1776, that the great sheepskin was unrolled in the presence of the Continental Congress. Fifty of the fathers signed the document on that day. Six did not affix their signatures until a later date. And one, Thomas McKean of Delaware, did not sign it until five years later.

But with the signatures of Hancock and Thomson, the document became official, so far as the outside world was concerned, on July 4. On July 8, Washington had it read to the army, and to the public from the balcony of the statehouse, a day that became one of public rejoicing.

Weight of Liberty Bell
THE Liberty Bell, which is still preserved in Independence hall in Philadelphia, weighs 2,080 pounds.

"Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death"

THE orator had a definite place in the building of America. In the eighteenth century oratory was a fine art and not the lost one that it is today. Therefore, writes Elizabeth Elliott Poe, in the Washington Post, the place that Patrick Henry held and holds in the affections of the people for the part he played before and during the American revolution is one that cannot be too highly estimated.

Hanover county, Va., which has given many notable men and women to the Old Dominion's Hall of Fame, has every right to be proud of the achievements of this Henry of Studley. As early as 1763 he was sounding the keynote of freedom in unmistakable tones. He was a country lawyer who had made an early marriage rather foolishly and was struggling to keep a growing family in the necessities of life when, in 1763, he became aroused in behalf of what was known as "The Parson's Cause," concerning the right of the clergy to receive the same price for their tobacco as other colonists. In 1765 Henry was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. From time he took his seat he introduced act after act defining the rights of the colony, especially in the matter of the obnoxious stamp tax and, against great opposition, carried all of his resolutions through the sheer force of his logic and his eloquence.

This made Patrick Henry the leader of the colony, in many senses of the word. Patrick Henry came rightly by his love of freedom, his historical sense and powers of oratory. For he was a cousin of the historian, William Robertson, of Scotland, and of the mother of Lord Brougham. His mother was a Winston of that noted English family and his father saw to it that he had a classical education and every possible advantage in the way of proper learning.

In 1774 Henry was foremost in the call to form a Continental congress. George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, himself an author and patriot of more than usual ability, said of Henry: "He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. Every word he says not only engages, but commands the attention, and your passions are no longer your own when he addresses them. But his eloquence is the smallest part of his merit. He is, in my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as in public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory, and their virtues not tarnished, Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth."

Of course, it was in his great speech, familiar to every schoolboy in which he shouted for all to hear—kings and commoners alike—"Give me liberty or give me death" that he rose to his supreme heights of eloquence and achieved for himself undying and deserved fame.

It is said that many of his predictions as to the future of the federal government read like prophecy in the light of subsequent history.

GHOSTLY PRIEST

The "Mass of the Ghost," whose scene is the Canadian parish of L'Islet, is similar to a legend told in Brittany, France. A priest who died 50 years previous, appeared at midnight every night, at the altar, in sacerdotal garments, to offer up a mass that he had neglected during his lifetime. He is doomed to continue his nocturnal visits to the church until someone appears who has courage enough to remain and recite the answers to the gruesome mass.

BOYS! GIRLS!

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Progressing
Joe—Are you and your wife on speaking terms?
John—Well, I'm listening again.



AUTOMOBILE DEATH RATES

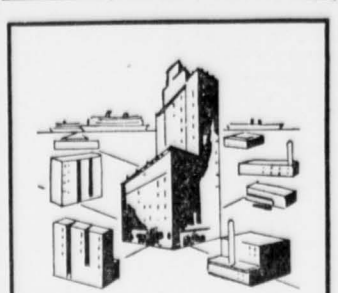
Probably it is because the male sex is more venturesome, but reports of insurance statistics show the automobile death rate for boys up to the age of fourteen to be two and a half times that of girls of the same age and that of adult males by three and a half. But the youngsters are apparently more careful than grown folks. In 1934 the automobile accidental death rate for boys of the above age was 19.4 per 100,000 and for girls, 7.5, while it was 46.0 for male adults compared to 13.0 for females.—Pathfinder Magazine.

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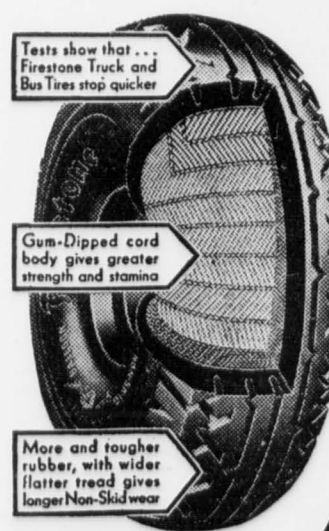
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Oh Cynthia!

By NORMA KNIGHT

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WNU Service

CHAPTER XI—Continued

"Geoff's a dear," said Miss Nona complacently. "I'll confess to you, Eunice, I hoped at first he and Cynthia would fall in love with each other. But they got off on the wrong foot somehow, and it's been all I could do to keep the peace between them sometimes."

Her friend gave her a sharp glance. She knew that her son's heart was given to this small blue-eyed girl who treated him with a casual sort of friendliness. She discovered with herself an unsuspected jealousy of Cynthia. Absorbed in her husband as she had been, there was always the consciousness of the boy's adoration of his mother. Unknown to herself she had valued that adoration, counted on it. Now that the book was done, the last service she could render her husband was completed, she had intended to open her heart to her only son.

And now it was too late! Geoff had only the remnants of his solicitude, his attention, to give to his mother where once she had had the full measure. If Cynthia said something to him in a little confidential aside at breakfast, Geoff went off whistling. If she was preoccupied and silent, he departed for the laboratories as gloomily as though he had just heard of the death of his best friend.

"A salutary lesson to mothers who put their children second in their hearts," Mrs. Ensloe told herself, cocking her eyebrows in the whimsical way Miss Nona remembered. "She who will not when she may, when she will she shall have nay"—and that applies to mothers as well as to sweethearts, apparently."

She let the subject drop for the time being, but Cynthia soon discovered that Geoff's mother was conducting an active—no less active because it moved so quietly that none but those two knew of it—campaign in Geoff's behalf.

The girl early learned that she had a skilled opponent. Mrs. Ensloe's quiet comments which stabbed Cynthia's complacency, the wordless but effective manner she had of indicating the difficult position which had been Geoff's in this household, above all and harder to bear than anything else her air of pity for her goddaughter because of her blindness toward Geoff's real character, kept Cynthia awake for many hours, aroused in her a lively if antagonistic interest in the young man which his mother viewed with silent satisfaction over her own tactics.

CHAPTER XII

Changes.

One morning the Captain failed to appear at breakfast, and Miss Nona, going anxiously to his room to ascertain the reason, came down with a troubled face.

"He says he's not ill, just tired," she reported. "I think I'll call Doctor Bigham, just to be on the safe side."

"Call me after he's been here and tell me what he says," Cynthia asked.

It was Mrs. Ensloe who gave the requested report.

"I'm afraid your grandfather is pretty ill, Cynthia," she said. "It's his heart, the doctor says."

"Seriously ill, Mrs. Ensloe?"

"I'm afraid so, my dear. Doctor Bigham wants a nurse—"

"Oh, he must be ill! Is he in pain?"

"No. But the doctor seems to think there's a dropsical condition—"

she could hear Cynthia's gasp at the other end of the line. "There's no immediate danger. No need for you to come home."

But Cynthia did come home at once. She knew how much Miss Nona would need support at this time. The nurse had arrived by the time Cynthia came. Save for her presence in the house, it did not seem like an illness. The Captain lay serenely on his high pillows, smiling at his daughter, had a joking word for Geoff and Cynthia.

As on a previous occasion Doctor Bigham drew Geoff aside.

"Look here! The old man's going—"

"What!" said Geoff, astounded.

"Yes. No possible doubt of it. He'll slip away in his sleep, I hope. It's the rest of the family I'm worried about. Miss Nona is going to take it awfully hard—"

"And Cynthia!"

"And Cynthia, of course. But after all, it's Miss Nona who will feel it most. I'll be here as much as I can, but I've my practice to think of. If the Captain should go in the night, I want you to call me immediately."

Day after day went by, and there was no change in the patient. Miss Nona and Mrs. Ensloe cared for him in the daytime, the nurse at night. Cynthia came and went as usual from the shop. Cary came in each evening to sit with his grandfather, and Flossie proved to be of unexpected value in helping with the nursing.

They were all at dinner one evening, Flossie and Cary, too. Suddenly the nurse's voice was heard calling from upstairs.

"Mrs. Aylesbury! Mr. Ensloe!"

They raced up the stairs, Cary with his arm about his mother, Geoff stretching out his hand to Cynthia. The Captain was gone. He lay serenely on his pillows, so little changed by death that his daughter could not believe he had spoken to her for the last time.

Miss Nona drooped sadly after the funeral. At last Doctor Bigham called Mrs. Ensloe aside for a talk, at the conclusion of which she announced briskly that she was returning to New York and taking her friend with her.

"You've been promising me a visit for twenty-five years, Nona," she said. "Now you're going to pay it."

"But Cynthia?" Miss Nona asked. It was plain that the plan lured her. She needed a change and she had always loved being with Eunice.

"What could I do with Cynthia and Tenny? They can't stay here alone with Geoff unless they have a chaperon."

For a time it seemed as though that obstacle could not be overcome. It was Doctor Bigham who found the solution.

"Look here," he said one evening when he had dropped in for a friendly call. "Why on earth do you folks keep this big house? I happen to know that an apartment house company would be glad to buy it—house, garden and all. Let Cynthia and Tenny take an apartment for themselves for the rest of the winter."

"Look here," he said one evening when he had dropped in for a friendly call. "Why on earth do you folks keep this big house? I happen to know that an apartment house company would be glad to buy it—house, garden and all. Let Cynthia and Tenny take an apartment for themselves for the rest of the winter."

Cary seized on the idea with avidity. "Cynthia could pay off all those old bills that have been worrying her, and Miss Nona would have a tidy sum left. The doctor's scheme sounds like good sense to me, Miss Nona!"

It needed a great deal of persuasion to convince the legal owner of the house of the wisdom of such a course. She had been born here, she had been married here, both of her children had opened their eyes in her bedroom upstairs. Her husband, her mother and her father had died in this house. She wanted only to be allowed to spend her few remaining days—

"Few nothing," was Cary's derisive comment. "When you get to New York and spruce up with a lot of new clothes you'll look like a sixteen-year-old. Besides, think of Cynthia! It'll put her squarely on her feet for the first time since she left college."

Cynthia herself opposed the plan violently. She honestly believed that her mother's health, never robust, would be seriously affected if she left the old house. That she herself would benefit by the sale only strengthened her opposition. At the same time she had a feeling of balloons tugging at her heart. To be free of those harassing debts!

"Geoff could move into that nice quiet hotel near the laboratory," Mrs. Ensloe said brightly. "It's only four months till he'll be leaving Denver anyway." She slid her glance toward Cynthia's face as she spoke and was cheered to see the startled expression which dawned on it.

Flossie, too, pushed the sale. She felt that when the last link was cut between Cary and his home she would be surer of him. "Our first wife" gave signs of being in earnest about her present flirtation.

"You're all against me," Miss Nona said mournfully. "There's only one thing I ask, let me get away with Eunice before a book is packed or a room disturbed. I want to remember my home as it was, not all torn up and dismantled."

So Cynthia and Geoff, with Cary, saw the two women off to New York. "Where are you?" Geoff demanded one afternoon, coming home early that he might help with the work.

A faint halloo from the attic informed him of Cynthia's whereabouts. He found her sitting on a three-legged stool before an open trunk, poring over a gray-leaved kodak book.

"My father gave it to me on my eighth birthday," she said. "Look—here he is! I used a whole roll of film on him before I learned to focus. And here's Miss Nona, and here's Cary in his first long trousers, and here's the Captain—"

He took it from her and turned its pages with eager interest. There were dozens of Cynthia: Cynthia in pleated skirt and white sweater, leading an English bulldog on a leash; Cynthia in riding costume astride a pony; Cynthia with Cary, his arm thrown protectively about her shoulders; Cynthia in her graduating frock, all frills and with an armful of roses; Cynthia, Cynthia—repeated over a range of an entire decade.

"If I only knew what to do with all these things," she mourned. "Here's a trunk full of the Captain's wedding clothes, striped trousers, huge satin tie, high silk hat and all. These piles of Leslie's Weekly go back to the Spanish American war. I hate to burn them or sell them to the rag man. Here's the saddle I had for my Shetland pony—his name was Carnation Perfume because I thought that was the only name nice enough for him. Cary called him Tarnation. That box over there is full of things Dad and Miss Nona brought from the World's fair at Chicago: spun glass and shells from Bermuda and a blown ostrich egg—all sorts of trash that have memories attached to them."

"What doesn't?" Geoff asked sensibly. "If I were you I'd pack one box with useless souvenirs and throw the rest away."

The work proceeded slowly despite the number of willing hands. Tenny was in her glory, dragging out old silk dresses with bustles and ruffled trains, rescuing Cynthia's biggest doll from Cary's devastating hand, scattering the books Cynthia had sorted, generally behaving, as Geoff told her good-naturedly, as though she were six pairs of twins and a single.

It was their last night in the old Cary house. The rooms were stripped and bare. Only enough furniture remained for their actual needs. Geoff's belongings had already been sent to the hotel where he was to stay during the remainder of his time in Denver. Cynthia had found and furnished from their own beautiful old pieces a five-room apartment which was not too far from Tenny's school.

"Look here, Marguerite," Geoff had said that morning. "This is my last day here and I'm going to run the housekeeping again, at least as far as dinner is concerned. Just disregard any orders Miss Cynthia may give you, and you and I'll plan a meal that is a meal."

So tonight, to Cynthia's surprise, they sat down to delicately broiled chicken, to artichokes and white cherries in aspic, to pink rosebud ice and cake.

"What on earth?" she demanded. "So that my last meal here might be as much like my first as possible," he explained. "I wasn't sure about the details but Marguerite remembered."

"That was the day Hadji was killed," Cynthia recalled soberly. "That was the day you started hating me," said Geoff.

"Do you hate him, Cynthia? Oh, why? I love Geoff!"

"That's right, Tenny. You keep on setting Cynthia a good example and maybe she'll follow it."

"At least," Cynthia told him softly. "I've got past the hating point. I'll even admit this: I'm going to miss you terribly after today. Cary, I suppose you and Flossie—"

"We're going to take some things over to our apartment," Cary interrupted importantly. "This girl of mine has set her heart on hoarding all sorts of my youthful possessions. I'll have to see the janitor about storing them."

Flossie smiled. "Our first wife" had intimated in a telephone conversation with Flossie that day that next month no more alimony would be expected.

Tenny was a long time getting to sleep that night. It was thrilling, in the first place, to go to bed in a room which contained a bed and nothing else; not a rug, not a chair, not a picture on the walls. Excitement over the next day's move contributed to her wakefulness. But finally the white lids drooped and Tenny, her hand tucked beneath her cheek, was wrapped in slumber.

Geoff came down from a final trip to the attic and found Cynthia in the old parlor. She had not turned on the lights but the shades were up and moonlight streamed in from the windows. Geoff saw that she was crying as he crossed the room to her.

"Why, Cynthia? Why, my dear?"

"Yes, I know," she said brokenly. "But it's parting with all I know of permanency and security and—home! No other place will ever be the same to me. I understand now how Miss Nona felt."

"You don't love me, Cynthia?"

"No." She shook her head and the movement disclosed the bright drops which beamed her eyes. "I'm fond of you—truly I am! She laughed a little forlornly. "That's more than I ever thought I'd be able to say, Geoff! I like you better than any man I know, Geoff, but it isn't enough! I told you once—"

"I know," he said. "But it's a great deal—that you feel that way about me. Thank you, Cynthia!"

He bent his head to kiss the hands he held and quite simply she offered him her lips. Instantly she was swept into his arms, held in an embrace that smothered her. She struggled to free herself, realized the futility and relaxed in his arms.

"I'm sorry, Cynthia," he said, releasing her. "No, I'm d—d if I am! I have that to remember, anyhow."

"I'm not angry, Geoff. I'd give you—more, if I could." She slipped quietly from the room and Geoff stood before the window for a long time, staring out at the moonlit garden.

The next morning all was bustle and confusion. Cynthia found, to her own annoyance, that it was she instead of Geoff who flushed and averted her eyes when they met at the breakfast table. Geoff was his usual cheerful kindly self. The scene in the parlor might never have occurred to judge from his matter-of-fact "Good morning!"

Somehow she resented his self-control. She became very businesslike. "See that the men are carrying that book marked 'Fragile,' Cary! Marguerite, are you sure you have the kitchen things all in one packing box? Geoff, here's a book of yours I found in Miss Nona's room."

"I'm coming around to take you two girls out to dinner tonight," he said easily.

"Geoff, we can't possibly—"

"I know it. You can't possibly eat the right kind of meal in all that disorder. That's why I'm calling for you at six sharp. Tenny, will you see that Cynthia has her hat on?"

The movers were out of the house. Nothing remained but to lock the doors and go. Cynthia was startled to hear Geoff's light steps running down the front stairs. She had thought he had driven away before the last wagon.

"Give me that," he said, holding out his hand for the key. "Hop in my car—it's parked pretty far down the block on account of all the wagons—wait for me there. No need for you to watch the curtain go down."

A girl's perversity made her allude to the subject she had determined to avoid. "I'm so sorry about last night," she said and then could have bitten her tongue with chagrin at her own tactlessness.

Again Geoff did the unexpected. He put his hands on her shoulders, bent his head to look into her eyes. "Cynthia, something tells me that you're going to love me."

"I love you," she said, and the man who had promised to marry her to promise me something. Promise that if—that when you feel that way toward me, you'll let me know!"

A flash of her old hostility returned. "You're very sure of yourself, Geoff Ensloe! And sure of me, too, aren't you? I suppose you base your belief on the fact that you've always been what your mother described as 'popular with girls'!"

He gave the slender shoulders he held a little shake. "I suppose on our way up the aisle you'll stop to say something hateful to me," he told her. "Never mind! I never could stand those sickly sweet girls with lovely dispositions!"

CHAPTER XIII

Flossie Gives Advice.

After the excitement of moving and adjusting herself in the new apartment Cynthia fell into the routine she had dreaded. Valentine day, with its spurt of trade, passed and only an occasional customer invaded the quiet of the shop. Elsie took frequent afternoons off now and offered to relieve Cynthia in turn; but there was no particular place she desired to go.

"Get some new clothes," Elsie advised. "That's always interesting."

March was ushered in with a blizzard that raged all day. Tenny was not allowed to go to school and moped about the apartment. Marguerite had "neurology" in her face and was cross. Cynthia tramped to and from the shop, the milk collar of her coat turned up against the stinging wind and sleet, her feet cold in their galoshes. Life was drab and uninteresting.

It gained no color from the fact that Geoff was being much sought in a social way since he left the Cary house. The hotel in which he lived was known as "The Bachelors' Hive" and was run in conjunction with a club which gave exclusive and rather amusing parties. Echoes of Geoff's participation in them reached Cynthia now and then.

Once two girls came in looking for a particular kind of Benares brass work which could be obtained only at

There were too many girls who called messages to Geoff over the shoulders of their partners.

Going home she was so silent that Geoff turned to ask her a question. "You didn't enjoy the dance, Cynthia?"

"Geoff, I'll tell you something," she burst out. "I'm a dog-in-the-manger girl. I've just found it out. I don't want you myself but it grieves me to have all those girls who didn't know you existed before Christmas Geoff degrading you now!"

He flung back his head and laughed. "Cynthia, you give me hope. If I could just feel that you were the least bit jealous—"

"I'm not!" she said hotly. "Jealousy implies love and I don't love you a bit."

"Are you so sure of that, Cynthia? Suppose I try staying away from you for a week or two and see if you miss me."

"Stay away a year if you like," she replied coldly. "It won't make a bit of difference to me."

It was distinctly unfair of him to take her at her word. Very likely though he was glad of an excuse to stay away.

Cynthia worked herself up into as finely morbid and resentful a state as a girl on the verge of falling in love ever indulged in. For that she was falling in love with Geoff she did not doubt. She missed him abominably during the week following. Things that he had said—foolish things, strangely wise and thoughtful things—came back to haunt her. She began to see him in every man she passed on the street, in her masculine customers. This one carried his head like Geoff, that one had the same clean-cut jaw.

She would not admit that it was pride which fought against Geoff. She had resented his coming to live with them in the first place; resented it because it put her in a humiliating position in regard to his board. It had been necessary at the time to ask Geoff to pay his share of the household expenses. She had put a bold front on it, but her cheeks burned yet as she remembered that conversation.

Then came her illness and Geoff's discovery of the hazardous manner in which they lived. She hated his knowing about Cary's alimony. She hated his lending the boy that hundred dollars.

She hated his remembering how nearly she had married Ben Sutton for his money.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

work which could be obtained only at

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago,
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Lesson for July 7

MOSES (LEADER AND LAWGIVER)

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 24:3-8, 12-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.—Psalm 33:12a.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Moses Brings a Message From God.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Laws God Gave His People.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What It Means to Be a Patriot.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Religion in National Life.

I. Moses Prepared (Exod. 2:1-22).
1. His birth (vv. 1, 2).
Both his father and mother were of Levitical stock. At Moses' birth his mother was assured that he was to be the deliverer of the chosen people, and she was confident that God would somehow save him from the hand of the cruel king.

2. His preservation (vv. 3, 4). While his mother had faith, she did not ignore the proper use of means. Perhaps the story of how Noah and his family were saved suggested the expedient of the ark of bulrushes.

3. His education (vv. 5-10). Moses was educated first at his mother's knee. Here his mind was filled with the Word of God and acquainted with the Jewish hopes and prospects. He was further educated at the Egyptian court where he became acquainted with all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

4. His exile and marriage (vv. 11, 22). Moses was obliged to take his flight from Egypt at the age of forty years because he prematurely attempted to enter upon his work as the deliverer of his people (Acts 7:25). While in exile, God taught him and qualified him for his work. During this time of rejection he secured a bride from among the Gentiles. Jesus Christ, his great antitype, while now in the place of rejection by his brethren, is getting a bride, his Church, from among the Gentiles.

II. Moses Called to Deliver His People (Exod. 3:1-14).
1. The Lord spoke from the burning bush (vv. 1-6). It was while keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert that the Lord appeared to Moses in the burning bush, which symbolized the indestructible people of God.

2. Moses commissioned (vv. 7-10). In this commission God showed his active interest in his people. He assured Moses that he had seen their affliction and heard their cry. It was because of his grace that he obligated himself to deliver the people.

3. Moses' objections removed (vv. 11-14). Four objections were offered, each one of which God met and removed.

a. Personal unworthiness (v. 11). b. The difficulty of the people to understand Moses' relationship to God (vv. 13, 14). c. Unbelief on the part of the people (4:1). d. Lack of eloquence (4:10).

III. Moses the Deliverer.
1. From Egyptian bondage (Exod. 12:29-30). The culminating blow was the death of the first-born. There was death that night in every home through Egypt where the blood was not found. This is typical of the coming day of God's wrath when all who are not resting under the shadow of Christ's blood shall perish.

2. At the Red Sea (Exod. 14:1-3). Hemmed in on either side by mountains, the Red sea in front, and pursued by the Egyptians from the rear, God interposed, enabling the Israelites to cross dry shod.

IV. The Giving of the Law (Exod. 19:24).
1. The covenant proposed (ch. 19). This is the beginning of the theocratic kingdom. The Lord through Moses proposed to the people that on condition of their obedience he would constitute them his peculiar people (vv. 5, 6). To this the people heartily responded, engaging themselves to obey him (v. 8).

2. The content of the covenant (ch. 20). This embraces the Decalogue or Ten Commandments, setting forth obligation Godward and manward.

3. The Statutes of Moses or Secondary Laws (ch. 21-23). These laws pertain to a. Servitude (21:2-11); b. Personal safety (21:12-32); c. Property (21:33-22:15); d. Conjugal fidelity (22:16, 17); e. Miscellaneous laws (23:1-9); f. Set times of Jehovah (23:10-19). g. Personal piety (23:20-23).

4. The covenant ratified (Exod. 24). When the law had been duly set forth, the people were called upon to accept its obligations. The law was reduced to writing. The people were then called upon to commit themselves to personal acceptance of their responsibility. The covenant was then sealed by blood.

Secret of Happiness
"The real secret of happiness is to be in love with your job; to do work that you like to do; that interests you; that you believe in." That is, let us add, not only the secret of happiness, but the secret of success.

Revenge
We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot love her with an affection too pure and fervent; we cannot serve her with an energy of purpose or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent.

HEARD AROUND THE CORNER

MATTHEW

R. N. Lykins returned to Ashland Monday after a two months' visit with his brother and sister, Ollie Lykins and Mrs. J. I. McGuire, and other relatives and friends in Morgan county.

Boss Kennard and Bertie France visited Lydia Cecil on Saturday.

Noah Nickell went to Ashland last week to visit his little eight year old son, Noah Jr., who is in a hospital there.

Bonny and Hazel Brown and Polly Nickell attended church Sunday at Rockhouse.

Ottis McGuire had business in town a few days ago.

J. K. Bollin will preach at Upper Price schoolhouse July 7.

LICK BRANCH

June 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Milford Vanfield of Ashland and Ohio visited relatives here last week.

Cecil and Linville Adkins of Lenox passed thru here Sunday on their way to Lickfork.

Ira Ison of this place visited friends and relatives at Crockett and Elkfork last week end.

Floyd Whitf of Elkfork passed thru here Saturday on his way to West Liberty.

Several persons from here attended the speaking and cornerstone setting at West Liberty on Saturday, June 22.

Walter Litteral of Long Branch was the dinner guest Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Burnie Litteral.

I. N. Cuskey of this place was in West Liberty on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Adkins are visiting friends and relatives at Elkfork and Crockett.

Mrs. Ora Trimble and children visited her sister, Mrs. Omer Burton, on Saturday.

John Trimble of this place had business at Lenox on Sunday.

About all the farmers are very busy thru this nice weather hoeing corn and tobacco.

COWBOY JACK

FLAT WOODS

Mr. and Mrs. Olney Kemplin of Cambridge, Ind., spent the week here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kemplin and Mr. and Mrs. George Blankenship, at Bonny.

Jesse Cox of Middletown, O., spent the week end with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Gose and daughter Janice were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cox.

George Kemplin and daughters Reva and Gertrude were guests Sunday of Mrs. Sherman Robinson.

Rev. I. J. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Carpenter and little son Kenneth, of West Liberty, and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Goodwin and little daughter Charlotte, of Franklin, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ova Ratliff and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Ratliff on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. They went on a fishing party Thursday and Friday nights and reported splendid luck. Their catch included 25 pounds of fish and 37 frogs. All were well pleased with the catch and agreed to go again in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Engle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henry on Sunday.

Victor Kemplin of Ebon was the guest Sunday of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kemplin.

UNCLE ZIP

EBON

July 1.—Mrs. John Sexton and Mr. and Mrs. Loren Ginnell and daughter Ethel, of Middletown, Ohio, are at the bedside of their mother, Mrs. L. S. McGee, who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Craft of Omer were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Densil Goodpastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Craft of Amsterdam, Mo., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roscoe Sexton, and son, Ed Craft, and family, of Omer.

Noah Wells and Ida Lawson were married Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lawson, in the presence of a few relatives. Rev. Millard Vest officiating.

Mrs. Lexie McKinney and daughters Emma, Juanita, and Geraldine, of Bearwallow, were the Saturday night guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maude McGuire.

Elda Lovely of Artville is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arnold Richard.

Mrs. Rhoda Sexton was the Saturday night guest of her son, Arthur Sexton, at Kellacee.

Geo. L. Craft, who had been visiting relatives in Morgan county, has returned to his home at Amsterdam, Mo.

Irvin Craft of Breathitt county and Levi Craft of Kellacee are visiting their sister, Mrs. L. S. Pierce.

Success to the Courier and its many readers.

BROWNIE

OAK HILL

June 30.—People of this community have been very busy during the dry week in their crops, and have them now in fair growing condition.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McAllister and daughter Gerrie, of Knox county, came in last Saturday to visit their daughter, Mrs. W. R. Collins. He preached during the week at Oak Hill and at Blair's Mills to large and attentive crowds, and they returned to their home Sunday. They were accompanied as far as Crispy Creek by their daughter.

Rev. Jesse Hale and Jim Cottle, of Dehart, will preach at Oak Hill on Saturday night and Sunday, July 3-7. Everybody invited.

Miss Opal Collins, who has been on the sick list the past week, is improving some.

Rev. Barlow spent Tuesday night with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Collins.

Miss Myrtle McBrayer and brother Billy, of Russell, visited relatives in this county last week.

RED

PANAMA

July 1.—Wanda Lee Gevedon of Malone has been visiting Mele Gevedon of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Gevedon and children Lucile and Betty are visiting relatives at Cannel City.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holliday, a fine boy—Jimmie Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Enloe Nickell and children Norma Jean and James, of Ohio, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Stacy, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnam Gevedon and children Billy and Homer and Mele Gevedon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Conley.

C. P. Gevedon made a business trip to West Liberty on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Recie Perkins and little daughter Anna Marie spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Peyton and family.

Bill Combs of this place is now in Colorado for his health. He reports he is getting along fine.

James Castle of this place has been sick.

Lexie Peyton and Orvil Stacy attended church Sunday at Grassy.

Success to the Courier.

ELDER

July 1.—Jose May died at her home Friday. She had been a sufferer for the past two years. She was ready to go when called. She leaves to mourn her loss Mrs. Georgia Hogg of Mr. Sterling, Mrs. Minnie Smith of Twentysix, Mrs. Serena Roberson of Bigwoods, Mrs. Nannie Wells of Middletown, and Mrs. Mattie Cassidy of Middletown. Burial was in the Peyton cemetery. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Millard Vest of Bonny.

Mrs. Carmie Cain and two brothers, Johnnie McGuire of Colorado and Ben McGuire of Ezel, spent one day last week with their sister, Mrs. Volney Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Smith, of Dan, spent Sunday with W. A. Cox and family.

Mrs. Virgil Debusk and Mrs. Chalmers Craft spent Sunday with W. S. McKinney and family.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sexton, a fine boy.

MAYTOWN AND NANNIE

July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Buford Ingram and little daughter, of Campton, spent Tuesday with Mr. Ingram's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ingram, at Maytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Picklesimer and son Ralph and daughter Vera Nell, of Middletown, Ohio, are visiting Mr. Picklesimer's parents at Maytown.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Henry, and Mr. and Mrs. Curt Jackson and son Harold, all of Nannie, attended the funeral of Lewis Henry, at Index, Sunday.

Mrs. Susie Holland of Hazel Green spent one night last week with her mother, Mrs. L. G. Murphy, at Nannie.

Born, to the wife of Guy Stone, June 25, a girl.

A Mr. Welch of Salt Lick preached at the Greasy schoolhouse Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Ingram of this place and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nickell and little son, of Ezel, were shopping at Mr. Sterling on Thursday.

Mrs. Wiley Wilson and daughter Geraldine, of Maytown, spent Sunday with her son, Rollie, and family, at Nannie.

Henry Vest of Bonny spent Saturday night with J. W. Easterling and family.

Miss Rebekah Phillips of Liberty Road was here last week getting acquainted.

Miss Ruth Beryl Anderson of Ezel spent one day last week with Miss Sylvia Easterling at Nannie.

NATURAL FORCES AID BUSINESS RECOVERY

By R. S. HECHT
President American Bankers Association

ALTHOUGH, as official studies of business conditions show, business is still far from having struck its full stride, nevertheless, I believe that it is undoubtedly true that the natural economic processes which have always brought the nation out of a slump are now and have been for some time steadily at work laying the foundations for more active and normal business conditions.



R. S. HECHT

I believe that there is growing a broader public perception that the people of this country must make their own prosperity and not wait for the Government at Washington to make it for them. In other words, normal economic vigor and vitality of the United States is slowly but inevitably bringing a return of natural business recovery.

The Fundamental Cure
Like a doctor, the administration can help nature. But the fundamental healing processes will come from natural causes and not from political remedies. Despite the slackening of business now apparent, despite expressions of disappointment we hear from various quarters, nevertheless I am confident that these fundamental healing processes, if not spectacular, are none the less surely at work.

Gradually our business leaders are showing greater confidence in the future and are assuming a more forward looking position. I firmly believe that if we will make up our minds to replace fear-psychology with confidence-psychology the results will fully justify such a new attitude.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION STIMULATES ADVERTISING

The American Bankers Association's Advertising Department reports rapid progress of the use by banks of the informative bank newspaper advertising prepared by it for members to assist them in rebuilding public confidence and good will in their communities.

The central theme of this advertising service deals with the "essential line of economic and social service that all sound banking inherently renders the depositor and the public," the report says, showing that "it is not banking laws which make banking useful and safe, but that fundamentally it is honesty and skill in management under private initiative."

The Advertising Department is supplying about a thousand members of the association with newspaper and other advertising material. The newspaper material totals about 50,000 advertisements annually. The growth of the work of the department is shown by the following figures: On September 1, 1934, the number of banks being served regularly each month was 623. The total number on April 1, 1935, was 924, an increase of 301 regular subscribers, or 49 per cent in a period of seven months.

WAR ON BANK ROBBERS

National Bankers Association Pressing Active Steps to Protect Members—Losses Cut

Imprisonment or death of many desperate bank criminals the past year has brought no appreciable reduction in attacks on banks, James E. Baum, in charge of the American Bankers Association Protective Department, has reported to his organization.

In the six months ended February 28, 1935, he says, banks were targets for 169 daylight holdups and 49 night burglaries. He added that although banks that are not members number only about half those enrolled in the association, they suffered a far greater rate of attack, namely, 61 per cent of all the bank robberies committed during the period.

Losses Show Decrease
During the period under report, bank burglars and bandits exacted tribute amounting to \$943,551 compared with losses totaling \$1,257,000 a year ago, he said. This reduction in losses is attributed to the time-locking restrictions and other limitations in the exposure of surplus cash imposed last year by underwriters and several bank supervisory authorities.

The sharp reduction in the material loss of money and securities resulting from bank robbery this year was "overshadowed by the killing of 2 bank employees, one bystander and 5 arresting officers," and since last August bank robbery also cost the lives of 15 criminals and caused physical injuries to 10 bank employees, 12 bystanders, 9 arresting officers and 8 bandits, a total of 62 casualties.

Investigations by the association's agents resulted in the arrest of 36 forgers, 42 bandits and one burglar, or 79 of the 141 bank criminals reported as being apprehended during the period.

Cites Many Cows as Unprofitable

Expert Asserts Majority of Dairy Herds Too Thin to Earn Feed.

By Prof. W. J. Fraser, Professor of Dairy Farming, University of Illinois.—WNTU
About three-fourths of the dairy cows in the United States are too thin to produce milk and butterfat at the most economical and profitable rate under present feed prices. In some sections as high as 90 per cent of the cows are too thin.

With feed as scarce as it is now, dairymen should do just the opposite of what many of them have been doing. Instead of milking more cows in an effort to bolster a scant income, dairymen should get rid of all but their better cows.

If the cows that are naturally poor producers were sent to the butcher and the feed thus saved given to the underfed good cows, the herd profits frequently would be doubled and trebled. Yet many farmers continue to feed their good and their poor cows alike, even with feed scarce and high-priced.

The fact is that the fewer the number of cows required to produce a given amount of milk, the lower the cost of maintenance for the whole herd and the more profit for the dairyman.

One of the large costs of keeping dairy cows is for the maintenance, which all cows simply to keep cows alive. It takes just as much feed to maintain a cow that produces only 2,000 pounds of milk in a year as it does to maintain a cow of the same weight that produces 8,000 pounds.

Whatever ration is fed, the maintenance of the cow must first be taken care of before any milk can be produced. Furthermore under average farm conditions a cow must produce at the annual rate of 4,000 pounds of milk containing 4 per cent fat, or 160 pounds of fat, to pay for all overhead expenses before there is any milk or fat left for profit. This means that only the better producers that are properly fed can pay a good return to the herd owner.

Urges Generous Use of Lime for Alfalfa, Clover

The time has come when much larger use of lime for clover and alfalfa can no longer be put off, according to Prof. A. F. Gustafson at Cornell. To do so, he said, would result in failure or low yields of these high-protein hay crops. Clover and alfalfa are important aids in maintaining yields of other feed crops and in economical feeding of dairy cows.

Even the ancients knew something about the benefits of lime on certain crops, and it is not a new practice in New York state. The soils of a large part of the state need lime at the present time for good growth of red and alsike clover, and for such crops as alfalfa, sweet clover, cabbage, and cauliflower.

In 1921 New York farmers used 134,000 tons of soil liming materials. By 1929 this had climbed to 101,000 tons, but since then the annual lime tonnage has declined rapidly to 95,000 tons, partly estimated, in 1934. Economic conditions explain this severe drop in the use of lime.

Tests have shown that when pigs are fattened on forage, where corn alone is used as the grain supplement, each pound of suitable minerals used in proper proportion, exclusive of salt, will save approximately six pounds of grain. Under no circumstances does this mean minerals can be substituted for grain. It does mean, however, that live stock need suitable minerals, in addition to free access to salt, even when they are on good forage or pasture.

For most conditions, a good practical mineral mixture, and one easy to remember is 100 pounds of steamed bone-meal, 100 pounds of ground limestone, 50 pounds of salt, or, if needed, approved iodized stock salt. Mix three pounds of this with every 100 pounds of grain used. Excessive use of minerals has no advantage and might prove harmful.—Burlington New Yorker.

Minerals for Hogs

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Deep Furrows

Nearly 100,000 people have settled on farms in Canada in the last three years.

The average farm in Idaho has 21 acres, or 9.2 per cent of its area, in woodland.

Bad crops in Egypt forced the government to import 34,000 tons of wheat from Austria.

A total of 580,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest in 1935 has been planted in Idaho.

Most of the breakage in the leather parts of harness starts from cracks. Well oiled leather will not crack.

New York state has nearly four and one-half million acres in farm woodlands.

Creston, in southern British Columbia, boasts of a hog which weighed 449 pounds and when slaughtered gave 60 pounds of lard.

Soy beans are the only forage seed crop which is more plentiful this year than last. Production for 1934 was approximately 994,000,000 pounds which may be compared with 653,000,000 pounds for the previous year.

Queen Elizabeth Musical; Could Play the Virginal

The word harpsichord was invented because it was seen that the instrument had a harp-like shape, and when a keyboard was added chords could be struck on it. Virginals, spinets, and clavichords are all like the early harpsichords, the difference being in the way the string is plucked, whether by a quill or wedges of brass.

Queen Elizabeth played the virginal well, and in her day set musical fashions. Instrument makers and composers were very busy in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries making better instruments and writing music for them. Later harpsichords had a device for opening and shutting the lid to increase or decrease the sound, and there was a separate keyboard with single strings to make soft sounds. All Eighteenth-century orchestras had a harpsichord, played generally by the conductor.

By the Nineteenth century the piano had arrived, for people wanted more light and shade in music, and the harpsichord could not produce it. Curiously enough, a Spaniard wrote the best early harpsichord music, Domenico Scarlatti, whose music sounds fresh even today.—Montreal Herald.

Color, Luster, Shape, Determine Pearl's Value

Four factors determine the value of a pearl—color, luster, shape and size, according to an authority in the Washington Star. While many kinds of oysters make pearls, the kind in demand are a few only, made by mollusks possessing a special type of shell with an inner lining of mother-of-pearl—that is, a lining with a fine iridescence. This same iridescence is imparted to the pearl, giving it the rare beauty desired in gems.

While pearl colors are largely a matter of individual taste, most people seem to prefer the white stones. But to the true expert the pink pearl of a fine delicate tint is most desirable. Golden yellows and greenish blacks are also highly prized by connoisseurs. The technical term for the characteristic pearly luster is "orient." This exists in various intermediate stages between dull and bright. If a pearl has the finest orient—that is, an unusually brilliant one—it might be worth many times the value of the same-sized pearl with inferior luster. Large-sized pearls of exceptional quality are exceedingly rare. Generally speaking, the most desirable shape is a perfectly spherical pearl.

Tulip, the Wonder Flower

For centuries the tulip has been looked upon as a wonder flower in many countries, but it has long been associated especially with the famous tulip fields of Holland. It has often been called "the flower that set a nation mad" because of the craze for these gay but simple blossoms which began in the Netherlands in 1591 and reached its highest point in 1637. During this period, when only two bulbs of the September Augustus were to be had, one was purchased for 4,000 florins, a new carriage, two horses and a complete set of harness, while the other was sold for 12 acres of land. This tulip mania reached such proportions that hundreds of families had become impoverished and the government was forced to interfere and put an end to the gambling in tulip bulbs.

Animal Ecology

In a general way animal ecology is a science which seeks to give some definite form to the vast number of observations which have been accumulated during the last few hundred years by field naturalists and various other people interested in wild animals. Ecology is concerned with the life histories, and numbers of the different animals, with a view to solving some of the urgent practical problems arising as a result of man's becoming civilized and interfering with the animal and plant life around him.

Lichens of Importance

Several species of lichens are of economic importance, yielding dyes and foodstuffs. Iceland moss is edible, yielding a nutritious jelly. Reindeer moss is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in the winter. Archil, a violet dye, is obtained from Rocella tinctoria, Rocella fuciformis, and Lecanora tartarea. Litmus, also a dye-stuff, is obtained from these lichens by exposure to the air in the presence of ammonia, potassium carbonate, etc.

Whalebone Serves as Teeth

Whalebone (its true name being baleen) is the curious stuff that grows in place of teeth in the upper jaws of whales, writes Jeanette Miersley in "To the North." Baleen acts as a sieve, strains the many barrels of water gulped down by the whale as with wide open mouth it grazes the surface of the water, protects it from swallowing anything but the myriads of small mollusks on which it lives.

Opium for the Needy

Chinese charity dispenses more than necessities. Sometimes the destitute, starved for opium, can secure it at a Buddhist temple. There is one in Lichow in which a life-sized idol always has a handful for those who are too poor to buy their own. The supply is maintained by the wealthy citizens of the city.—Freckling Foster in Collier's Weekly.

DRIFT WOOD

Ambition is not nursed on the bottle.

A ragout is a highly seasoned fish or meat dish.

Derision amounts to nothing if the derider is dumb.

Men's silences are more speaking than their smiles.

Many of one's "good times" are only so in remembrance.

More than 100,000,000,000 cigarettes are smoked each year.

Those who serve the Lord out of vanity can't conceal it.

Adam was the first man to be disappointed of his homestead.

Political speeches are heavy on rhetoric and spare on logic.

When a bank's assets are liquid, that's when the bank's solid.

Nearly 1 per cent of the population of the United States are morons.

A homely man doesn't make as many undeserved enemies as a handsome one.

The whispering man commands more attention than the one who talks out loud.

Sometimes a man is so busy with his tongue he doesn't have time to use his brains.

The eager expectancy of youth is the source of so much enthusiasm for a better world.

A nation may revolute and revolute; and revolute; and still the incapables will be incapable.

Hardship makes a man a success in many vocations, but it isn't a thing to do with literary art.

Standardization of tests for classes in archery has been achieved by a physical education teacher.

Most envy, says an old-timer, is based on the fact that we failed to see the chance the other fellow took.

Good minds do not run in families by heredity. That is something we ought to recognize and be resigned to.

You'll notice that the woman auto driver who has plenty of nice rings on her fingers never misses a chance to hold out her hand in signaling.

Canadian Stonehenge

Indications of similarity in primitive religious cults have been discovered in every continent, and it is now accepted that what is called the New world contains some of the world's most ancient relics of dead civilizations. A recent archaeological find is reported from Canada. A museum curator was on a canoe trip with a friend in the Whiteshell Forest reserve, 100 miles east of Winnipeg, when they stumbled on a sacred area which they compare with Stonehenge. They found a number of large upright stones and monuments in world formation, covering an area of several acres, which are thought to have been erected by members of a snake cult of Cree or Chipewyan Indians many centuries ago.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Many Traffic Systems

Like many other things, inventions run in grooves. For a while the patent office will be flooded with one invention after another for practically the same purpose and the last run of this character has been in the direction of traffic regulation systems, and hundreds of them have been entered at the patent office. Some of them have succeeded in securing the desired protection while many others have been discarded as infringement on some which have already been granted patent papers.

Big Eaters at Festival

Frenchmen who pride themselves on their capacity for food enjoyed themselves at the three-day banquet held in connection with the annual Stomach Festival at Rouen. Most of them were fat, and a prize was given to the one with the largest girth. Prizes were also given to the consumer of the largest meal, and to the one who downed the greatest number of oysters. The best and rarest dishes of Normandy were served at the three-day meal.

The Joker

"Jack is so original. He says things to me that nobody else would dream of saying."